Voice of Israel.

Devoted to Literature, Progress, Freedom of Thought, and Humanity.

VOL. I.} SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 10, 1871—5631 A. M. {NO. 9.

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THE PUREST PEARL.

Beside the church door, weary and lone,
A blind woman sat on the cold door-stone;
The wind was bitter, the snow fell fast,
And a mocking voice in the fitful blast
Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry,
As she begged her alms of the passers-by;
"Have pity on me, have pity, I pray;
My back is bent and my hair is gray."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And many good people were gathered there,
But covered with furs and mantles warm,
They hurried past through the wintry storm.

Some were hoping their souls to save,
And some were thinking of death and the grave;
And, also, they had no time to heed
The poor soul asking her charity's meed;
And some were blooming with beauty's grace,
But closely muffled in veils of lace,
They saw not the sorrow, they heard not the moan
Of her who sat on the cold door-stone.

At last came one of a noble name,
By the city counted the wealthiest dame,
And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung
She proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair,
But her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn—
Not even the beggar's seemed more forlorn.
With a tearful look and pitying sigh,
She whispered soft, "No jewels have I—
But I give you my prayer, good friend," said she,
"And surely I know God listens to me.

On the poor white hand, so shrunken and small,
The blind woman felt a tear-drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl,
"It is you who have given the purest pearl!"

LITERARY REVIEW.

We gave a brief notice in our last issue of the birth and parentage of "Young Israel," a few words now as to the quality of its first fruits. These appear to us both savory and wholesome, and we gladly accept them as auguring still better products from the maturer tree. The selected matter shows taste; the contributed, style and vigor, and an unusual degree of freedom from the literary and grammatical faults of first essays, if indeed they are such. A well opened tale, "Paddle your own Canoe," incites the young to self-reliance and industry. "A Legend of the Desert" will satisfy lovers of the extra-marvelous and set them puzzling their seniors with questions as knotty as those once suggested to us by "Aladdin and the wonderful Lamp." The extravaganza, however, is, perhaps, but the cunning vehicle of a moral, viz: in purity is power. "My Raven" will probably give excellent exercise to the facial muscles of young and old, while the latter may extract covert wisdom also from its Æsopian humor. "Death and Life," a poetic allegory from the German, rendered quite artistically into English verse, gives us Americans the much needed precept: Enjoy the present; "it is thine;" the morrow is unknown.

In "Five months' absence from France," we have a suitable rapid and graphic panorama of the late extraordinary events befallen that country. In "Strange Passengers" the youngsters threaten to show us that they are not strangers to Philosophy and Natural Law; but for the sake of both, dear boys, if not for that of a still higher authority, let us hear nothing more about our Mother Earth "traveling night and day, in rain and shine." Heaven knows she is in wretched plight enough, without compelling her to eclipse far all the labors of Hercules put together, and make her *mean time* (tho' more wonderful than mean) of nearly twenty miles a second. A mass of rock, earth, and water, ponderous beyond calculation or even conception, flying thro' space with a velocity to conceive, not to say experience, which takes away our very breath! Leave these absurdities, boys, to the Gentiles from whom you got them, and adhere to your Hebrew books, where truth and common sense is always found.

Then we have our historical sketch of the fortune and sufferings of "The first Jews on American soil;" then follow a tale and a lesson, wherein the *Juste Milieu* between the light and the serious, the child-like and the sage-like, is happily kept. On the whole, we think that our young printers will illustrate in their career the good judgment as well as benevolence of their kind patron. In reply to your bow, young gentlemen, we do "like" you, we shall assist you, and "shall be happy to hear from you again:

VALE, AGE QUE.

"THE NEW ERA" is the title of a monthly periodical edited in New York, by Rev. R. D. C. Lewin, devoted to the interests of Judaism and Jewish Literature. The first number (for October) we have not seen. The opening article of the second, "What Constitutes a Jew," an introduction to a series that purposes to answer this question, is excellent, in both style and tone; taking the highest ground of liberalism and rational reform in behalf of humanity. With the removal of the Old-World impediments to growth, Judaism in America begins to expand in all directions. It threatens to avenge amply, with the pen, all the wounds hitherto inflicted on it with the sword. If allowed full play, we see not how Sectarianism—religious or political—can escape its dissolving and unifying power. To this country it begins to repay in kind the benefits it receives. No other element in the New World promises to be such a radical conserver (if we may use the paradox) of liberty and republicanism as this. We shall look with interest for coming numbers of the journal, anxious to see how it will bear its part in making "bigotry and fanaticism" things of the past. The lovers of literature proper are not forgotten in the new enterprise. No. 2 contains an appreciative and gracefully written sketch of the poet Goldsmith, and a quite readable novel. The temper and spirit of this reform exponent, even when most incisive, is reflected in the following beautiful stanzas, which we cannot refrain from quoting:

They say—ah! well, suppose they do,
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicion may arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought;
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

They say—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all the best you can?

They say—well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore,
Henceforth to go and sin no more?

They say—Oh! pause and look within—
See how thine heart inclines to sin;
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour,
Thou, too, should sink beneath its power.
Pity the frail, weep o'er the fall,
But speak of good, or not at all.

"Restoration of the Earth's Lost History," is the curious title of an anonymous book upon which we recently lighted, published in 1868, in this city.

No exception, we are sure, will be taken to our calling it a singular production. To us it proves one thing conclusively, that the city of the *staid* St. Francis is the fastest place on this or any other Continent. As we turned the leaves of this book, deluged with citations from almost every writer, on almost every subject, and closing with a shower of heraldic fireworks, emitting a decidedly sulphurous smell, we could not help recalling the feat of the French cook, who, at a pinch, manufactured from a pair of leather inexpressibles a dinner of seven courses with a dessert. Reversing this process, the author of the History has managed to serve us a number of intellectual dishes which, though most diverse in appearance, yield but one identical savor. The last analysis will show, says Mr. Emerson, "all things made of one stuff," and our author labors most ingeniously to illustrate the remark—the *stuff* he finds being the "Lost History." Never had we in the same compass such an *olla* of philosophy, physics and prophecy, seasoned profusely with extracts from history proper as well as improper, with scraps from Mythology, Masonry, the ancient Mysteries, and we know not what besides; all floating in a deep red liquid, (the coming combustion of our globe) producing the effect we have named. As long as we had the book before us, our taste was affected in but one way; the moment we dropped it, we were ourself again—certain that we had been imposed on, though incapable of analyzing the jugglery. We hope that none of our critical confreres will be unkind enough to impute this belief of ours to a morbid thickening of our cerebral box, for we can assure them that neither bigotry nor early false impressions oppose our enlightenment. We are ready to take refuge in any absurdities, provided always they do not tax us more heavily than those they would supplant, many of which still try seriously our mental digestion. But the drafts this book makes on our good-natured credulity would, we think, bankrupt any one not possessing the author's idiosyncrasy. Not content with demolishing the Scriptures—not directly indeed, for he lauds them—but indirectly, by making them assert just what he chooses—not content with ungratefully denouncing the career of Art, without whose efforts our race had perished long ago; not content with overturning the best proven truths of Astronomy, and performing other extraordinary somersaults, he finally pulls down—"*risum teneatis amici*"—the Sun, Moon and Stars upon our heads: a finale not at all undesirable, if the tenth part of his other assertions be correct. For, after making our mouths water for some of the good things enjoyed long ago by certain four-faced monopeds belonging to a Golden Age, he assures us that this last cannot return 'till a clean sweep is made of every thing in the present one. What a liberty of speech, to be sure, we do now enjoy! Had our author lived only five hundred years ago, his body as well as his book might have illuminated, without enlightening, some dark sections of humanity. We do not find it, at present, in our heart to give this book a serious review—grateful for the amusement it has afforded us, even while subverting all we esteem as truth. We hope to see this done by some abler pen; the more so as we entertain a faint suspicion that a systematic reformation will not prove quite as easy a task as our remarks would seem to indicate; for the author adheres to his subject from first to last with a tenacity peculiar to a well known canine variety, and fortifies his weak points with a rampart of argument and analogy that bristles like a porcupine. A method, certainly, there is in his madness that allured and intoxicated as we read. Though determined to burn us up—perhaps we deserve it—he will not do so by imitating the irregularities of a Phæthron and remaining off the track; not at all; he rides on the rail of a pitiless logic, (one of his own making we admit) and does not allow either his own horses or those of any one else to run away with him. If only as a literary monstrosity, wherein results incredible and ludicrous are extracted by a process, that of induction the most serious and legitimate, we recommend the persual of this work to the public.

Correspondence.

PETALUMA, Feb. 8th, 1871.

EDITOR "VOICE OF ISRAEL:"—

I wonder why no efforts have been made to endow a good school for our more advanced Jewish children. I am by no means in favor of sectarian schools, still, if we can not have them secular, cannot have them free of a mixture of religious instruction in the course of the teaching, then I say, do as other denominations: endow a school for our own. I was led into this train of thought by a trip to the pretty little town of Santa Rosa, my attention being called to the Methodist College which is now in course of erection. The means are mainly supplied by the citizens of the town. I am sure there must be hundreds in San Francisco who aside from the promise to send their children to a college of their own, would contribute handsomely to a college for Jewish youth. You may think I am ahead of the times. Not much! Do not let us deceive ourselves. True, it is the nineteenth century, but has your attention been called to a periodical like the *Overland Monthly*, an article which—by one Dodge—is replete with vile slanders of the characteristics of the Jewish people, their capacities, mechanical ingenuity, and, to a great extent, their honesty. This is somewhat on a par with the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, which, under the caption, *Our Israelitish Brethren*, terms the movement of the Israelites as merely the tenet of emancipated intelligence against the rites, usages, and doctrines, which had become unsuitable and destructive; further, "to an outside barbarian, it is sorrowful to see such bright intelligences fed upon bits of ancient Kings, etc.," and again, "the world is full of minds whose growth was early arrested by mere lack of nutrition."

Now, Mr. Editor, here are two popular periodicals; one on the broad and stern shore of the Atlantic, the other on the tepid waters of the Pacific, both *seemingly* putting their heads together to drive the Israelites off the face of the American Continent.

There is one good point in the matter: While it may not be policy to notice every little snarling puppy, it may be advantageous, when you can catch *two such heads together*, pound them at once, and pound them hard. Permit no dodging! The days of *Order No. IX*, and the merchants of the Pacific, who are smugglers, are mainly of the Jewish race, and all such like, are about "*ausgespielt*." But, Messrs. Editors, is it a wonder, that the Jew is forced to be, as it were, clannish, when he beholds such tirades of abuse filling reports of Government officials, (who, when made to face the music, back down by offering absurd explanations) and the secular press complimenting the periodicals—and not ONE WORD in the condemnation of the slanders upon the industrious, peaceful, law-abiding citizen—in faith, a Jew! Shame! shame!

More anon. Yours, TRANSIENT.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7th, 1871.

"VOICE OF ISRAEL:"

GENTLEMEN:—Did you receive this week's "VOICE OF ISRAEL?" was the exclamation made on all sides. Shortly, however, it was mentioned that this was not the week of its issue. Why not publish it weekly? A number of your personal friends and several probably entirely unknown to you remarked that, were it published weekly, they would cheerfully pay double the present subscription-price, and it is believed that this is a proper indication of the sentiments of a large number of your subscribers elsewhere. There is quite a dearth of news items, and beyond the matter of the endowment fund proposed in our I. O. B. B., and the discussion as to its merits between some of the members of Etham Lodge, No. 37, I have really nothing to communicate. By the by, when may we expect to have a portion of the VOICE printed in

German? Any news from Roumania? Have the persecutions ceased? Has the Orphan Asylum Association hired a suitable building yet? Several of our Sacramento folks go down to attend the Eureka Social Club Bal Masque.

Look out for "Baboon," "Night," "Queen Esther," and "Count Bismarck," in the persons of our towns-folks.

Yours, MENTOR.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, January 16th, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A stray copy of your valuable periodical has found its way to this section, and believing that the "VOICE OF ISRAEL" should make itself heard from every quarter of the globe, I take the liberty of making a suggestion for which I think you will one day have reason to thank me. Our city is so fortunate as to be the home of a fair poetess, one of the best among our co-religionists. This lady has for some time been a contributor to the *Israelite*, (published in Cincinnati) and some of her poems contributed to that, and other northern publications, deserve to be written on tablets of gold. Should you be so fortunate as to secure the services of this talented lady, it will, I feel confident, prove a great acquisition to your young, but promising paper.

I would be happy myself to write you a few lines occasionally, but I fear they would not prove interesting, for, as you must be aware, there is little of general interest transpiring in this small city. Should you desire it, however, I may occasionally bore your readers with a few lines, especially whenever any matter of moment is stirring.

By the way, do you think your readers would be at all interested in a brief sketch of the authoress mentioned above? Should you think so, you may publish the one I append, but if not, destroy it.

Mrs. R. A. L.——is very far from realizing the *popular* idea of a poetess, but presides over a well ordered home with all the dignity and genial hospitality of a true southern lady. Graceful, and truly beautiful in person, possessing a brilliant and highly cultivated intellect, and poetical genius of a high order, she yet performs every detail of her duties as wife, mother, and housekeeper, with the same care and ability which characterizes her literary productions. While she converses with equal fluency upon abstruse sciences, or the literature of the day, she can at the same time embroider a slipper, make a garment for a child, or knit a stocking. To judge of her domestic merits, one needs only to see her lovely family of healthy and well trained children to be convinced that it is *here* her genius and culture finds its most noble and loved field of labor. Such, Messrs. Editors, is the lady I so much desire should form one of the corps of able and talented contributors which ought to make the "VOICE OF ISRAEL" *the* Jewish organ of the Pacific Coast. Although no longer a resident of your city, believe me, I have not forgotten it, nor my desire years ago to see a really *first class Hebrew paper* published there, and if my wishes can be realized, such I think yours is destined to become. I have seen many "ups and downs," since bidding adieu to San Francisco, and the good object for which I left was by Divine will unconsummated, but this is personal matter, and its *moral* may be better imparted in some future communication.

The Concordia Association of Atlanta—a literary and social organization—are to give an amateur theatrical performance on the 18th, in aid of the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. It is believed it will net a handsome pecuniary result. On previous occasions the press were enthusiastic in their praise of their literary and dramatic abilities. Such plays as the "Stranger," "Marble Heart," "Michael Earle," and "London Assurance," have been ably performed. At their entertainments the *creme de la creme* of the city are ever found.

I can not close this without giving you a copy of the following—the only address which was on a package received at our express office recently. It came from your part of the country:

"This package contains a 'duck of a bonnet,'
Expressman, I pray you place nothing upon it;
'Tis made of a ribbon, a straw and a feather—
The whole with a postage stamp fastened together.
Its owner a damsel, is youthful and fair.
But, like Flora McFlimsey, "has nothing to wear."
Beware, then, expressman, I warn you take heed.
And forward this bonnet with care and with speed."

Yours, NESOP.

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1871.

DEAR "VOICE OF ISRAEL:"—The best excuse I can make for my want of punctuality in mailing my last communication is that of negligence. Had you prepaid your telegram, I should have reminded you of the old adage—"A fool and his money are soon parted"—but as it is, I had to *pay* for it, though I offered to sell it at half price—in fact, as cheap—as I felt—after I read it—therefore consider me sufficiently punished, and "let us cry quits."

FAIR.—The excitement over our "Great Fair" is dying slowly out, although curiosity is not yet satisfied as to the net result. It seems strange that with such able management as the undertaking certainly had, it should take so long to close up its business. I understand that the able chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Gitterman) is still receiving money due, and examining and paying bills, notwithstanding that he has made his own business affairs subordinate to the interests and labors of the committee. The dissatisfaction which has been so generally expressed will soon be dispelled, as we are promised due acknowledgments for all donations in the full reports to be shortly printed and distributed.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.—In this connection I may mention that the Mount Sinai Hospital enjoys a membership of 2,400, yet at the last meeting the reports that were ready could not be received, there being no quorum present, and this is the second meeting called within a few weeks, at neither of which was there much more than *minyan*. Cannot you do much better than that, out in San Francisco, or are *your* people also too much engrossed in their own business and pleasures to spare a little *time*, once a year, to the charities which their liberality has organized? I understand that the report of the President, when published, will show that some 700 patients have been received and treated during the year. The number remaining in the Hospital on January 1st was about fifty. The estimates of the cost of the new building reach over $300,000.

COLLEGE.—We are about starting a Theological College here, on a large scale, so that in a few years' time Ministers will be as plenty as blackberries, and we shall be able to discharge our *debt* to Germany and Poland by sending an invoice of them to Europe, in return for all the Rabbis the former countries have supplied us with heretofore. But, jesting aside, it is eminently proper that we *should* educate our own future clergy. The spiritual guides of our coming generation of American Israelites should be American in culture and feeling, for there must be true and entire sympathy between a Minister and his flock, if he is to have the proper influence over them.

CHOIR.—The latest agitation in theological matters is concerning female singers in the choir. The congregation which is deliberating over this problem is, of course, orthodox, although some of its members lean toward reform, and it is these who are in favor of adding the sweet voices of Israel's daughters to the choir, now composed solely of the sterner sex. The conservative element believe that such an innovation would be contrary to ancient usage, and a violation of the Jewish ritual. The decision will be left to some eminent divines, and I have no doubt that in this, as in everything, our "fair" sisters will come off victorious, and be allowed to demonstrate to the congregation how indispensable is their assistance when *excellence* is to be attained, and the "Voice of Israel" attuned!

EDUCATION.—Have your readers yet seen the Report of the Commissioner of Education to Congress? It is a document well worth reading. I refer particularly to the part treating of the Jewish system of education, and embracing a full history of Hebrew literarture from the remotest ages to the present day. The moral and intellectual life of our people, in all countries and ages, and under all the various persecutions and restrictions, is done full justice. On the whole, it is one of the most *gratifying* tributes (void of fulsome praise or flattery) ever paid us, and coming as it does from an official source, it must do much to dispel the prejudice which, to some extent, still exists, even in *this* liberal and enlightened country.

CONVERSION.—The Protestant Episcopal Association for "Promoting Christianity among the Jews," held its annual meeting lately, by the reports of which it appears that during the past year they have attempted to christianize twenty-three Hebrew youths, and have partially succeeded with ONE! Comment is unnecessary!

B'NAI B.RITH.—There is considerable discussion among the members of the Lodges of District G. L., No. 1, relative to several matters—the most important of which, it seems to me, is that relating to the "endowment plan" for more effectually benefiting the widow and orphan. It is proposed to have *all* the Lodges in the Order co-operate with each other in this laudable method of securing the object in view.

BALL.—Under this head I must not forget the grand ball recently given by the Order in New Haven. It was a most enjoyable affair: all the notables of the city were present; the music was superb, the decorations fine, the ladies beautiful and tastefully dressed, and irresistible, as usual; and the supper, ah! that *was a supper*—more of a banquet, in fact. After which came the usual toasts—to the Constitution and District Grand Lodges—duly responded to by representatives and officers of the Lodges. Sentiments in honor of the *bar* and *press* were responded to by his Honor, the Judge of the Court, who, after a solid speech, wound up with some witty thrusts at the "press." The editors of the two leading papers, in their responses (to the Press) got even with the Judge—claiming that, although its prejudged opinions were frequently overruled by the Bench, yet, most generally, it received an "agreed verdict" at "the bar of public opinion." One of the best speeches of the evening was made in response to "Woman," by young Ackerman, a fellow-townsman of yours, who acquitted himself remarkably well, picturing her in the various spheres of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, speaking fluently and brilliantly, with so much genuine feeling as to stir the hearts of his listeners. This young gentleman, they say, is studying at "Harvard," preparatory to entering the profession of law. I understand he is related to the Greenebaums of Chicago—that accounts for his talent and marked ability for extemporaneous speaking. At any rate, if he continues to improve with his age, he will no doubt reflect much credit on the family. [Our correspondent doubtless alludes to Charles L. Ackerman, a brother-in-law of Louis Greenbaum, of this city.]

DEMISE.—Major Mordecai Meyers, of Schenectady, a veteran of ninety-six years of age, died on the 20th inst. The deceased was born in Newport, R. I., and served in the war of 1812. He was for several years a member of the State Legislature, and was Mayor of the city two terms. He was also a distinguished Mason, having been a member of the fraternity seventy-five years, occupying at one time the honorable position of Grand Master, and at another that of Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of this State. The "Schenectady Star" gives an interesting sketch of his life, from which I have extracted the above.

Yours, JUSTITIA.

LONDON, January 11th, 1871.

VOICE OF ISRAEL:

GENTLEMEN:—If in accepting, through the indorsement of your letter by Messrs. ———, of San Francisco, the position of correspondent, you feel that it is owing to such indorsement—that your paper is to be well conducted—that contributions, if meritorious, will be well paid for, etc., you are mistaken. You doubtless were correct in the business-like manner in which you approached and have consummated the matter, but in one word, reward others pecuniarily; what I may do for your only passable (excuse me) periodical, I contribute for the good of our people—in one word, dub me your gratuitous correspondent. Stay, one line more, for circumlocution sake: If you conceive that I shall attempt to write, as it were, in a strain to invariably excite interest in the minds of the higher and more refined classes, you make a signal error. Correspondents, oft wearied by the dull level of matters, seize eagerly upon any picturesque exception to the monotony, and endeavor to fascinate the reader by embellishments existing only in the fertile brain of the writer. This may not suit you, for those who direct the organs of public opinion are most anxious to have articles replete with "full accounts" of marriage ceremonies and "banquets," "consecrations," and "services," "soirees,"—balls, anniversary dinners, divorces, duels, elopements, etc. Be all this as it may, whenever you tire of, then discharge me—of course, with thanks.

LECTURES.—Considerable interest in literature has been manifested by the Jewish workingmen. A society has been incorporated, a series of lectures arranged, and a spirit awakened which will unquestionably redound to the elevation (in the broadest sense of the word) of the true man—the workingman. I enclose you the first of the series, delivered by E. A. Davidson—a working*man* himself, and it was generally conceded that it was complete and exhaustive—tracing, as it does, printing, from 1444 to 1870, and proving conclusively that the Jews may justly claim the first indication of printing in history. You should publish it, and so should the Jewish press generally. The ensuing lectures I will forward in due course. [We did publish the first lecture by Mr. Davidson in our former issue, and it has been considerably praised.] The meeting for the purpose of incorporating was attended by many of our most prominent co-religionists, of which the enclosed will give you some idea.

WAR.—Scarcely anything is spoken of but the war. Englishmen were naturally exercised recently at the threatening aspect of matters, owing to the bad faith of Russia. Happily this has passed. John Bull was prepared, believe me, and as Jonathan knows his progenitors so well, it is futile for me to assure him or Uncle Sam of Bull's pluck. But apropos of war and belligerent matters, I would say that it is believed in our highest diplomatic circles that Napoleon has arranged a peace—that the Empire *is* to be restored—that Paris *will* capitulate, provided the German army will not demand the marching into the city as victors, and provided France be allowed to choose its form of government. To speak plainly, the "Republic affair" does not suit King William nor Bismarck, and they will sacrifice something if they can defeat Republicanism. "*Nous verrons.*"

BURIALS.—There have been some narrow escapes from premature burials during the past year, and recently a case occurred giving the press an opportunity to expatiate. That there have been instances of such all over the world there is no doubt, but somehow the agitation occurs about every fourth year. I remember of reading some years ago, in several of the leading American papers, lengthy dissertations upon the matter.

SCHOOLS.—Our Jewish schools have held their annual examinations, and are all fairly equal to others. The increase in attendance has been very great, and a donation of £500 was made to one of them for the purpose of providing extra school accommodation. The library feature has proved a great acquisition. Prizes were awarded as usual, and radiant faces were not a few, while many appeared longer and more demure-looking at receiving nothing in the way of a reward of merit.

ALLIANCE.—There is a proposition to remove the seat of the executive board of the Alliance from Paris to Germany. It is believed that it will be some time (even were the war ended within the next three months) before Paris will recover its equanimity. This does not, however, find much favor here; on the contrary, it is believed that with Cremieux at the head of the French Board, it will be able speedily to exert its wonted influence, and rapidly dispose of several important (till now) unfinished matters. Speaking of the Alliance reminds me to mention that the American Consul to Roumania—a townsman of yours—the Honorable B. F. Peixotto, remained some few days in London. He reached here just after New Year, intending to go to Paris, had the war been over, or the position of matters admitted it, but as it was, he concluded to leave for the scene of his labor, via Frankfort and Vienna. The Langham Hotel accommodated him with a fine suite of rooms, and I had the honor of an introduction. He is very confident of succeeding "in stopping the persecutions," and I am sure he will be greatly aided in his endeavors by the many prosperous, and in fact wealthy co-religionists who reside there. But in some of them will he find the greater obstacles. They believe all their ways to be correct ones—their habits, manners, and affiliations to be *only* proper—viewing aught else as simply antagonistic. It is believed that the moral effect—the election of an Israelite by the United States Congress [the President appoints Consuls—the United States Senate approves] is considerable and will prove of some benefit. I notice by the numbers one and two, that Consul Peixotto was one of the hief contributing editors of your paper, many of the articles being over his initials; probably we shall have to look to the "West"—to your journal—for his views upon matters and things in the "East," instead of being able to impart such to you as news. His stay was so short, and what with the war and other excitements, there was little time afforded to show the Consul that attention which his position, attainments, and self-sacrificing mission deserved, besides which he was very desirous of proceeding as speedily as possible to Bucharest.

January 13th.

Finding I have two days to spare, in order for

this to reach you in time for the publication, (February 10th) I will endeavor to give a *fair* summary of news. The Rev. T. Magnus, B. A., delivered last Sunday evening a lecture "On Food," before a large and intelligent auditory, consisting of a number of Jewish workingmen, gentlemen of note, and many clergymen from the environs of London. The lecturer was introduced by Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq., and throughout, as well as at the close, was warmly applauded. [Why not (if published) have inclosed a copy?] Hermann, the great wizard, (magician, as you Americans call such) is here. He gave a rehearsal before a number of co-religionists, and in a private *salon*, where the absence of anything like *confederacy* or *preparation* was apparent.

ITALY.—The late accounts of the floods at Rome tend to show that the former were not at all exaggerated. The "Record" states that "men, women, and children in hundreds are literally naked, and suffering intensely from the cold. The relief committees are doing considerable toward mitigating their sufferings." The Pope contributed 200,000 francs to the sufferers.

GERMANY.—Quite a number of Jewish matrons have been the recipients of the medal "*Work for the Fatherland*," as a token from Queen Augusta, (now Empress of United Germany) for their devoted services (in the hospitals) to the sick and wounded.

JERUSALEM.—The excavations which have been carried on near Jerusalem have led to the finding an immense basin, into which two artificial chambers of considerable length approach from opposite directions. These chambers evidently were canals—water was found in fair quantity, and has been traced to distant springs. This immense basin was unearthed adjacent to the higher ground of the Temple, and undoubtedly was constructed through the necessities existing during the reign of Solomon. It is nearly a mile in length and fully a hundred feet deep, and is *surrounded* by some *sixty broad steps*. Truly, "necessity was oft the mother of invention," of skill, and of *labor*, in the days of old. But pardon me—moralizing is not my *forte*, and methinks I see you smile, and I imagine you are about to say, "You give us events and facts our readers can do their own moralizing!"

AUSTRIA.—The *Theresienkreuzer Verein* of Viena held a fair during *Hanuckah*, when some 500 orphans were treated to a festive entertainment, and were each presented with several new garments. The clothing alone amounted to £450. Gentlemen visitors threw down ten shillings for a cigar, and a pound for an article worth probably a shilling. Nothing causes mankind to empty their pockets more quickly or with less regret than the *sight* of the *helpless young orphan*. But stop here—I am moralizing again—but really, couldn't help it.

EGYPT.—The largest funeral that has been witnessed in some time, took place at Alexandria. The remains of the eminent physician and Rabbi, Nathan Amzan, (the author of several Hebrew works of great learning) were interred on the 21st of December, followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends. He died at the good old age of fourscore, and was beloved by the entire community.

PARIS.—The only matter save as such in connection with "the provisions being ample," and "arrangements for a sortie *en grande force*" that is worth mentioning, is the donation of Jules Simons of fifty thousand and M. Rothschild of two hundred thousand francs to the authorities of the city for the purchase of necessaries for the needy, etc.

Apropos of the Rothschilds—the Misses Annie and Constance Rothschild have acknowledged the authorship of "The History and Literature of the Israelites," which has been praised for the patient research, learning and good taste which it evinces.

NEW SOCIETY for *promoting* ancient discoveries. A society is being formed, having for its object the investigation of the archæology, history and chronology of Assyria, Palestine, Egypt and other Biblical lands, and the preservation of a continuous record of discoveries.

Yours, ASHER.

—Be not too brief in conversation, lest you be not understood; nor too diffuse, lest you be troublesome.

—Fools draw false conclusions from just principles, and madmen draw just conclusions from false principles.

—Let every one sweep the snow from his own door, and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles.

—He that knows useful things, and not he that knows many things, is the wise man.

LECTURES BY REV. DR. GEIGER.

A REVISED TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

I. OF THE NATURE OF RELIGION.

[CONTINUED.]

But ours is an enlightened age. This we utter with a proud consciousness little in keeping with the remark of a sage, who, tho' reputed to have brought wisdom from heaven to earth, said that the highest degree of knowledge consisted in knowing that we know nothing. It is true, during the two thousand years since this was announced to the world, we have made great progress, and sciences, of which the world had then no idea, are now either the common good of all, or at least of those who more seriously devote themselves to research. Natural science has made giant strides; she has taught us to dissolve substances which formerly were regarded as indissoluble; to detect the most volatile elements, and to make thereby still higher generalizations. How far she may yet progress, what depths she may yet penetrate, who can foretell? She has watched the secret laws of growth and decay, has arranged and systematized them. And yet, however far she may still advance—for no limits can be put to her progress—will she not at least encounter atoms which are indissoluble—a simple substance which will ever remain to all analyses a non-compound; an original power, which will be always intangible and inexplicable? Will she not be compelled to acknowledge the existence of laws and rules which are to her altogether unsearchable—past finding out? But as their existence is manifest, the human mind will not be satisfied with a blind power, will not be content to stand still at a certain point; it will essay to pierce to the wise spirit that, as creative force, *informs* these laws. Man, impelled by reason, cannot resist the temptation to explore.

Nature presents herself in a great variety of beings in classes and species of animal and vegetable life, which, tho' mutually dependent, are distinct from each other, and are not transformed one into the other. Modern Natural Philosophy has ventured upon the bold step to examine the mystery, how beings of a higher order could emanate gradually from those of a lower. As to the truth or falsehood of such insensible developments and ameliorations from lower orders, it is of the office of naturalists to decide. But this much we see, that species do exist; that they do not change from one into another, but remain constantly distinct.

Surely, the same power which (as is asserted) established this law at first would continue the same process of transforming a plant to an animal, and then upward to the highest grades of life. But the present world presents no such process; on the contrary, every species remains within its fixed limits and continually begets individual beings of its own kind, without changing into another. Hence it is not a *promoting* but *classifying* power that creates and preserves the speciality of every kind; not one that is blindly rushing forward without stopping, but preserves nature as a whole, composed of different parts, so that it is unchangeable, both as a whole and in its variety. Nature is arranged according to a fixed *will*, according to an *independent ruling season*, and is preserved in this arrangement. The Universe is *one* system, held together by its great variety, composed of different parts, and yet forming one harmonious whole. This is *wisdom* and systematic order, so that even destructive powers present themselves as creative elements, producing new, nobler creations. This is the work of self-conscious Reason, and not of a power propelling without a certain object in view. It is a bold word which an astronomer once uttered when he presented his work on astronomy to his monarch. The latter being astonished not to find God mentioned in the book, the former observed: "I need not that hypothesis." True, it was not necessary in the explanation of the laws and their working to state also how they came into existence and were unalterably fixed. But what a scientist may leave unnoticed a thinking man can not avoid and must investigate.

For it is not alone Nature around him that he must explain—he himself also must be explained; he is part and parcel of Nature, and to search himself is a task which he can not avoid. But the more he reflects upon himself the greater enigma does he seem. It is true, it has been essayed to connect man very closely with similar beings, and species of apes have been spoken of that differ little from man. Some of these it is said, appear sunk in profound sadness, as though longing to escape from the narrow prisons of their organisms—an absurd imagination of man's, wherein he confounds mere animal stupor with the pensive sadness of a soul. The gap between the highest animals and man will never be bridged. To draw an analogy, however remote, between man—who, though of inferior physical strength, controls by force of mind all the animate creation—and those creatures over whom he naturally exercises absolute sway, is to trifle with both thought and language.

No; man is of an entirely different genus. Though bound to time and space, like all other corporeal and earthly creatures, he can, nevertheless spiritually conquer these, and transpose himself to the distant past and future. Such faculties can not be the attribute of the body, which is itself circumscribed by space and time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FRIENDS;

OR, STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

A TALE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF WILHELM FREY.

[CONTINUED.]

It was the Sabbath, and Emil spent this day, as usual, at the house of Mr. Basch, feeling quite comfortable with his surroundings. For some time the descendants of the book-seller had imposed it on our friend, as a duty, to tell them something or the other after dinner, and Emil, therefore, was to-day also compelled to submit to his fate. Three boys and four girls seated themselves around the table; the white damask table-cloth, on which was placed a flower-vase, newly filled with the sweet products of the garden, was never removed therefrom on the Sabbath, for this all was strictly observed—and Mr. Basch, the father, laid himself on a sofa, not, however, to sleep, but to listen. Mrs. Basch, indeed, could not share this enjoyment; for immediately after dinner she had to busy herself to get something for an afternoon's meal for each of her children, usually a piece of cake and a few dried pears, and to place each one's portion in a particular place, so that at the hour of four the room might not become the scene of a tumult and a violent struggle; since, as peaceable as the sons and daughters of the Basches were, they forgot all yielding and fraternal love when the afternoon refreshments came into play. When this business was attended to, Mrs. Basch had to lock up the silver which had been used, and put the keys in a safe place; then to dress herself in a new frock, put on a decent cap, and go out to pay some visits. For this we must not think ill of the good woman; for she had to attend the store the whole week, and was always in harness, like a cart-horse. The Sabbath was, therefore, to her an always welcome day. And you can hardly guess how greatly our Mrs. Basch enjoyed this visiting; for she could not now, on a Sabbath afternoon, when the store was closed, be bothered by a tedious customer, who turned over ten times the leaves of an old book which was for sale at about ten-pence, and at last declined to purchase it; or by a servant woman, who came for a small quantity of cheese, since Mr. Basch delighted in dealing in various other matters besides books—for instance, in Kasher wine on Pessach, &c.. By books alone it would hardly have been possible for Mr. Basch to acquire a decent support for his whole numerous family.

What a pity! While we have looked after Mrs. Basch in her visiting, we have neglected the stories which Emil related to the Basch family, and we only see yet how the three sons and the four daughters gaze on the narrator with unaverted eyes, and forget thereby their refreshments, the cakes with the dried pears in the bargain.

Emil at length rose to go away.

"Do remain longer! Tell us another story, only one more!" exclaimed the children, with earnest entreaty.

"I cannot remain any longer here," answered Emil; "I must leave now."

"Why?" asked Mr. Basch now, himself. "What have you to do this day? You would favor us by remaining with us, and relate something; I, too, am entertained thereby. What can you have to do?"

"I must go to Mr. Asch, to learn with him," replied our friend.

"Let him wait to-day; what is this Mr. Asch to you?"

"He is so much to me, that I owe him gratitude," responded Emil, earnestly. "Who, to cite but one example, has recommended me to you?"

"Certainly he," answered Mr. Basch, a little disconcerted; "but it was not on his account, you may believe me, that I received you kindly, and I would not have invited you to my house to accept hospitality, if I had not seen that you were a worthy man. Do you, indeed, suppose that Reb Asch recommends you alone? If the first *Lo-chephatz* (scamp) should come to him and say, 'Mr. Asch, you are a great scholar,' Mr. Asch would seat himself and write a note of recommendation for the same scamp, in which he says, that whatever people might do for the young man would be too little, as he is so very worthy."

"But this is no reason why one should be less grateful toward him," observed Emil; "for, view it as you may, he has rendered me a service. It is mournful enough if people endeavor to gloss over their ingratitude by the process indicated, of coming back in their investigation to the origin of the kindness bestowed on them, in order to exhume here improper motives. I have actually enjoyed his deeds of benevolence, and

"Have I told you that you should?" interrupted Mr. Basch our youth hastily, rising himself from his recumbent position on the sofa. "God forbid! you did not understand me properly; I only mean that there is no need for you to be so submissive to him. He does the same to all alike, this same Mr. Asch. To whomsoever he gives a mouthful of bread must learn of him; and he scolds him and bawls at him by note. He is sorely grieved not to be able to say to the soldiers for whom he procures places to eat during the Passover; 'This afternoon at four o'clock you must come back hither, for then we learn a section of the *Shulchan Aruch*."

Emil gave no answer to this remark; he was, it appears, at a loss for a refutation; probably for the reason that Mr. Basch might not be altogether in the wrong.

"To judge from your appearance, I should say that you would be glad to make a change," continued the book-seller. "Why do you not take it into consideration how to earn your own bread? You are healthy and intelligent; more than this is not needed in order to stand on one's own legs."

These words kindled a new flame in Emil's brain. On the one side he regarded them as a reproach; on the other the thought lay by no means far from his heart to stand on his own legs.

"How gladly would I be indpendent!" rejoinee our friend, with a lively expression of countenance. "How gladly would I earn my own support, if I were even thus confined to dry bread!"

"Why should this not be possible to you?" observed Mr. Basch. "How many young people earn their living among the Jewish families of our city by giving private lessons!"

"I am quite a stranger here, without any acquaintances," said Emil, timidly. "In addition, I am still very young; what parent will select me as a teacher for his children?"

"It is true you are young," rejoined the book-seller, "but not too young; for you are energetic, and energy often outbalances the want of years. Have you no acquaintances? Well, then, I will procure you some; I know every child in town. But,"—saying this, Mr. Basch jumped up from his seat,—"what need have you of a large acquaintanceship? You shall be *my* teacher."

—Indolence is a stream that flows slowly on, yet it undermines every virtue.

—No duty imposed by necessity should be considered a burden.

"Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו כקול המון

"And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

Terms:

The "VOICE OF ISRAEL," published semi-monthly and delivered in the City to Subscribers, by Carriers—
Per Month..... 25 cts.
Per Year, in advance..... $3 00

A few advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

L. KAPLAN & S. SOLOMONS, Proprietors.

LOUIS KAPLAN,.....Business Manager.
Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

M. WEISS, Publisher, 511 Sacramento Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Contributions will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged, and if meritorious, accepted and liberally paid for.

Communications, to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith.

We do not, of course, endorse the opinions of our correspondents and contributors, although feeling it a duty to be liberal as to the use of our columns.

Address all communications to
"Voice of Israel,"
Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange, or
Box 2065 Post-Office, San Francisco.

שבט לוח תרל"א	
February 11th	פרשה יתרו, ז
" 18th	משפטים וס' שקלים, מכ"ח ארר, ז
" 21st	יום א' דר"ח, ג
" 22d	ב' דר"ח, ד
" 25th	פרשה תרומה, ז
March 4th	הצוה ופרשה זכר, ז
" 6th	תענית אסתר, ב
" 7th	פורים, ג
" 8th	שושן פורים, ד

San Francisco: Friday, February 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

On the 2d of December, 1870, we disposed of the proprietorship—the name, good will, and assets, of the "Voice of Israel"—to Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons, who have been *long* and *favorably known* as residents of San Francisco. They propose to issue the paper semi-monthly (for the present), and will steadfastly endeavor to so conduct its columns as to *merit* the support of a reasonable portion of the community; and by a continued series of moral, intellectual, and conservative articles, (*contributed* and selected) render it a welcome visitor in the family circle.

M. Weiss.

In assuming the proprietorship and business management of the paper, we shall steadfastly endeavor to carry out the views above expressed.

Louis Kaplan,
Seixas Solomons, } *Proprietors.*

LOUIS KAPLAN, Business Manager,
Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

☞Subscribers in the city or country will confer a favor by reporting any irregularity in the due and proper delivery of the paper. A line addressed to L. Kaplan, Business Manager, "Voice of Israel," through the Post Office will be duly attended to and save sending a message to the office of publication.

In response to the several requests urging us to issue our paper weekly, we would say that as soon as certain arrangements with regular correspondents are definitely made, we shall carry out the desire of our friends, as we have contemplated from the first.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We hereby tender our thanks to our "antiquarian" friend, I. N. Choynski, for the "New Era," a periodical edited by Rev. Dr. Raphael D. C. Levin, New York, for the "*Overland Monthly for February*," a number of European papers, and a complete set of the "Book of the World," published by E. Steiger, New York.

MOSES, OUR LAW-GIVER.

Number II.

Wonderful, truly, has ever been the credulity of philosophic anti-religionists and devotees of science in every thing that seems to militate against Biblical truth! The avidity with which, on occasion, they will swallow the largest bowlders, exceeds that of the most impervious bigot. Take an instance of this credulity in those who even momentarily are shaken in their faith. A few years ago an immense human jaw-bone was discovered, and paraded in considerably exaggerated and inflated terms. It was said to have been dug out of a gravel-bed in France, one of so great antiquity that the human being must have existed *many* thousand years prior to the Mosaic date of Man's first appearance on the earth. Well! this vast bone, whose wonderful age was to annihilate the authority, if not authenticity of the Bible, being sawn asunder, was examined: and with what result? Its internal condition demonstrated that instead of being older than the age of Adam, it was but a few, if even a few, years older than those who were more the dupes of their own hatred to Biblical declarations than of the workmen that had stolen this fragment of mortality and "planted" it for the edification of those credulous sceptics.

Another and similar example is, much too instructive to be left in the oblivion, to which mortified and defeated unbelievers would fain consign it. Years ago a brick was found many feet beneath the banks of the Nile. These are formed of the slime and mud which that famous river deposits in its green valley at each annual overflow. So, then, the anti-Mosaic philosophors assuming—and all their themes against Genesis are full of mere assumptions as the bases of their inferences—that these yearly deposits were of the same average thickness all along from the most remote antiquity, leap to the conclusion that the depth, at which this brick was found, proves Man to be anterior to the Genesaic epoch. "How this was told in Gath and published in the streets of Askelon!" With this brick they could deal poor Moses a fatal blow; and with him not "Babylon the Great," but faith in the Bible would be utterly overthrown. A few defenders of Biblical statement may have been puzzled and at fault for a reply. They could scarcely prove, at first call, that the deposits of the Nile were irregular, and that the foundation, therefore, on which the attack rested, was unsound. But Time that tries all things, and that has so often vindicated our faith by explaining difficulties and showing that they actually square only with the Hebraic declarations, did not delay to solve completely this problem also.

The famous brick was placed in the hands of a savan, one thoroughly familiar with the works of antiquity and eminently expert in chronological inquiries, and he showed to demonstration that, however it found its way into the valley of the Nile, or whatever had been the rate of increase in the river's alluvial deposits, that brick by no means carried us back to an age or period antecedent to Mosaic history. It was of *Roman* manufacture, and belonged to an age no older than that of the Cæsars!!

The Books of Moses do not profess to teach us physical science; though, (as the astronomer Morrison so justly observes) when they do vouchsafe us any information on the subject, "can we suppose that they teach us physical lies?" It was for another and higher purpose that their pages were inspired. To serve its own proper and important end, the Bible adapted its language to the times and understandings of those it addressed. And though, in consequence of this, it contained statements which could not literally be reconciled with the modern discoveries of science, these should not have the least weight against the numerous historical and prophetical evidences (to say nothing of the internal ones, appreciable only to Hebrew culture) on which its indefeasible title to credibility stands.

But, in truth, the greater the progress of science, the more manifest is the harmony between its revelations and those of the *Word* of *God*.

For instance: Moses represents the earth as having been, antecedent to the present epoch, *without form and void*; an expression denoting a state of extreme and disturbed confusion, of lifelessness and drear desolation. And how is his statement—not confuted, but—corroborated by the discoveries of the nineteenth century? The very same story is written on the rocks of which we read in the book of Genesis. The solid strata above which we walk, build our houses, and reap our harvests, have been explored by the light of science, and in their strange contortions, irregularities, and confusion—in the remains of the innumerable extinct creatures whose postures evidence a violent and sudden death within their stony sepulchres, we have a most remarkable commentary on Holy Writ.

There have been and are persons, who, partly disbelieving the history of the Creation, fall back on the uniform successions and invariable operations of the laws of Nature. But here the philosophers' geology and our theology are at one. The most recent discoveries of our age are in harmony with the statements of revelation. They prove that there have been no such invariable operations as would exclude the probability or possibility of miraculously sudden changes. They demonstrate what Moses asserts, *that all things have* NOT *remained as they were at the beginning.* They show not only steadily working causes, sufficient in the course of time to effect stupendous results, to bring about a day of final judgment—the destruction of *this* world—"a new earth wherein righteousness alone shall dwell"—but sudden convulsions, (like those lately experienced in South America and the Sandwich Islands) wherein we can see, in miniature, how the Deity shall one day "visit the world He has made."

"When we consider," says one of our eminent men, "the combustible nature of the elements of the earth, the facility with which its compounds may be decomposed and enter into new combinations, the quantity of heat which they evolve during these processes; when we consider the explosive power of steam, and that water itself is composed of two gases which, when disunited, produce intense heat, the one (oxygen) sustaining fire, the other (hydrogen) feeding it; and that immense tracts of volcanic fire ramify in all directions beneath the Southern Ocean, manifesting their existence periodically, by sub-marine upheavals; when we call to mind the number of explosive and detonating compounds which have been already discovered, we may be allowed to share the astonishment of Pliny, that a single day should pass without a general conflagration; '*Excedit, profecto, omnia miracula, ullem diem fuisse, quo non cuncta conflagarent.*'"

Again, to take one more example from Moses' account of the creation—light is represented as having been present before the formation of the sun and moon. According to Moses, ere day or night was, God sent forth the *fiat*, יהי אור "Let there be light!" and *there was light.*" Many challenge the soundness of this philosophy, asking us in tones of undisguised triumph: "How could there be light before and without the sun?"

[to be continued]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Xenophen—Stockton. We must decline inserting; same reason as before. Again, you omit real name.

Mel.—We meant no publicity to your personal injury. You gave neither name nor address, otherwise would have sent a written reply. You must have been informing friends of yours to us, and your *nom de plume*; hence your chagrin at our plain reply.

Tillie.—"This too, is too spicy;" yes, that is the verdict. Now don't "scold all the world," and us besides. "Lahtnesor" mentions you in his communication in present issue. Therefore no cause to say you are not noticed any longer.

Lahtnesor.—We insert your communication, but do you not think you write rather too much based upon exceptional cases?

Grandmother.—First rate, but it hits hard, or rather *might*. In this case we desire real name and address prior to insertion. There is a vim and earnestness in its points that leads us to infer Grandmother is of the modern time, perhaps young, not over forty; mingles midst the din and excitement of quite gay scenes.

Amanda Mrs.—There are *three* Sunday schools for the Jewish youth in this city. They receive all that can be duly accommodated. Your complaint is very groundless.

T. L.—Marysville—With real name (see notice to correspondents) will insert it. The complaint is weighty. Did your (local) paper refuse to insert it?

L. M. N.—We did not receive the obituary. So we did you no injustice, and are willing to believe it might be deemed better than the one selected from the only two that reached our office.

* * *—It is simply personal—though well cloaked—Amid a starry "*nom de plume*" and a starry style. On a former occasion you signed with five, now with three. Adopt "one star" and let the *three* your communication aims at alone. Accept our advice kindly.

S. G.—The original article offered, "Monetary affairs as an introduction, and the cause of a lack of prosperity in commercial business—the incident—the object a proposed remedy," will be acceptable, provided it is written on a broad ground, points to no particular branch, etc., and is accompanied by real name.

M. F.—Thanks; we accept it as "well intended."

S———r.—Have no objections to such candid advice; on the contrary, feel very much obliged to you.

A (H) Art-ful-Dodg-er.—Many thanks—communication is pithy, mildly and truthfully written. The truth is not at *all* times proper to be spread in public. It would nevertheless have been published, but for good reasons—(which *you* can readily conceive) we concluded to keep it out at present.

Black Eyed Susan.—Correct—will you favor us with *one*. You perceive now, that you give your real name, we are satisfied. Send another, equal to this referred to.

H. Z.—Correct. Please, Madam, offer us a co-equal original.

Phiddle-Styx.—Your original story received by P. O. last evening. It appears to be very good; and if, on a more careful review, it proves so, will publish it. Do you wish your real name to be used? You again omit giving residence.

Antiqua.—The excellent article, "The Rothschilds," is, for good reasons, reserved for next issue. Not doubting *your* integrity, but perhaps it would be better to see whether it has not been surreptitiously obtained by other parties in *German*.

Juvenile Department.

RESPONSES TO NUMBERS VI, VII, AND VIII.

To the Charade by Jeanette we have received nine answers. "Ohabai," "Imogene," "Simplicity," "I cannot," "Legal Tender," and E. D correctly give "LATEST MANIA—ROUMANIA." The remaining four are incorrect.

To the Conundrum by "Phiddle Styx:" "What four boxes govern the world?" the following have responded in substance—the ballot-box, the jury-box, the cartridge-box, and last but not least, the band-box"—viz: L. C., M. E., J. S., "Little Philly," and G. P. Several queries have been received, asking what sort of boxes is meant.

To the Charade by Miriam: "My whole is composed of four letters. My last is equal to my whole, and my whole is equal to nothing." The following have sent in the correct solution, viz: ZERO—"Flora," "Pupil Emanu-El," "Golden Hair," "Legal Tender," and "Frosty." All others incorrect.

DEAR VOICE OF ISRAEL.—I notice that Miriam responds to the query by "Prude," saying that many of the young Misses and Montgomery St. promenaders are daily scattering if not losing sense (cents). I think this is a better solution than Matri—mony, which you have given as the correct response. I offer the inclosed.

Yours Genevieve.

CHARADE—By Genevieve. I am composed of three words of ten letters. My third lived at the time of the first. My 5th, 7th, 3d, and 4th letters are precisely the same as my 1st, 2d 3d, and 4th. My 8th, 9th, and 10th is always found in evening. My 7th, 8th, 10th, and 2d is committed by both the good and bad, and what every one wishes to possess with his landed property. My first came from the earth—my third from my first.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7th, 1871.

EDITORS VOICE OF ISRAEL:—In my former communication (published in No. 7) I offered some remarks relative to the manner in which our youth are brought up. When a girl reaches the age of six, she is sent to dancing-school to learn how to "trip the light fantastic toe," dressed in costly garments, silks satins, velvets and furs. This is the first step toward making her a model of vanity. When Fashion decrees that a certain style of dress is the prevailing mode, the little girl must be clad in one of the new style dresses, and as it is fashionable to have a piano in the parlor, the diminutive lady must be taught music before she is old enough to read well. That this is the case in almost every family that can boast of a daughter, can not well be denied. In fact, it is a very general thing. These actions on the part of parents tend to make the girl very vain. When she has grown up to become a young lady and enters society, she deems herself too dainty and accomplished to be identified with household and other duties. She believes that she was brought into this world, not to do her share of the work allotted to mankind, but to luxuriate in costly garments, rich diamond jewelry, and enjoy merely the pleasures of life. Their parents impress upon their minds that they are beautiful and accomplished, and will get rich husbands, who will not allow them to do household work, and that, therefore, they need not learn it. Alas! it is the sad fact. And here let me mention the article signed "Tillie," which appeared in your columns. Miss Tillie believes that it is quite unnecessary to learn housework until she is *obliged* to learn it. So it is therefore unnecessary for a boy to learn a trade until he is a man, when he will *have* to do it? That is good logic, indeed! Tillie acts sensibly in giving us a very poor chance to find out who she is, otherwise she would have to suffer for such foolish and absurd language. Is that idea her own? Not at all. Her parents have implanted it in her mind, and her friends should dread the consequences. This is a specimen of how our girls are raised. Can we give a better report of the boys? It is equally bad in their case. For, while they are young, their parents burden their minds with extravagant and superfluous ideas. If they are simply able to spout a piece or scream a song, they are flattered into the belief that their education is completed, and they are fitted for the higher positions in life. As for manual labor, that is too degrading for them. They must lead easy lives, and, in endeavoring to do so, they must have the money which their parents earned by toil and hardships, and which they (the parents) gladly furnish them with. In consequence thereof our gambling saloons, bar-rooms, and concert-halls are filled with these young worshippers of Bacchus. No entreaty is made to them to adhere to the religion of their ancestors, and what good would such entreaty do? They know very little of their religion. It is when they are young that such instruction should be given and such entreaties made. When they are already grown up, it is too late. But unfortunately the parents do not think this is true; they think of the accomplishments and such like. In conclusion, let me state that taking all the foregoing facts into consideration, one must admit that the discreditable manner in which our boys and girls are raised is mainly the fault of their parents.

"LAHTNESOR L."

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7th, 1871.

EDITOR VOICE OF ISRAEL:

They who have not heard the mother's plaintive voice inquiring where her children might receive instruction in the Mosaic Law, can form no conception of the parents' solicitude for the spiritual welfare of their offspring. It frequently happens that children are, upon application to *our* Sunday schools, denied the benefits of religious education; owing, in some instances, to the parents not being members of the congregation, and in other instances to a want of school accommodation. To those who, through pecuniary inability, cannot afford to become members, and thus entitle their children to admission, this proves "rather rough." And again, if our synagogue basements are not sufficiently large, why not hire a spare room or two, in proximity, where an additional class might be accommodated? There are mothers who have actually wept at the sight of our beautiful, aye, gorgeous synagogues, which invite all (by their size) to enter and hear the service, while, for purposes of the religious education of their children. "*We have really not the room;* you should have applied at the commencement of the term," are the usual responses given to parents leading their daughters and sons to the religious school.

True it is that the synagogue and school are maintained at considerable expense—true that a number of well-to-do, aye, wealthy, Israelites are not even members, yet they send their children to the school, and are loth to contribute toward the support of either—that is, to contribute in the *only* way in which our congregations *could* or would accept it, namely, by becoming members. The burden, 'tis true, rests upon those who *are* members, yet nevertheless something should be—must be—done.

The room that is to spare beyond the accommodation of the children of members, should be *reserved* for the poor widows' children, and if then there be a lack of room, (and there is) I repeat, "something should be done."

Can not the several boards of officers of the three principal congregations arrange in some way that extra rooms be obtained, extra teachers be employed, and the expense be jointly borne—to the end that no child (especially of poor parents) need be refused for "want of room?"

Yours, C——,
Second Street.

KESHER SHEL BAZEL.

We perceive by the invitation with which we have been honored, that the Ancient Order, K. S. B., will dedicate their new Hall, (751 Market St. near fourth) on Sunday afternoon, February 12th, at three o'clock.

The fact of the building of a (new) Hall by this Order has been already mentioned in these columns. We would however repeat that an opportunity will be offered to the public not only to see the building—its commodious and comfortable arrangement—but also by the Address to be delivered at the dedication to learn something of the principles and objects of this flourishing Order.

A NEW ORGANIZATION, called The California Jewish Youth, organized on Sunday last, the 5th instant, and elected the following officers to serve for the first term: President, A. M. Warschauer; Vice President, Chas. Shilling; Secretary, M. Levingston; Treasurer, D. Lewis.

TRUSTEES: R. Feig, M. Meyer, S. Meyer.

We hope soon to hear of the definite object and purpose for which this new Association has been called into existence, but we would advise our "Jewish Youths" not to be too lavish with their promises as to literary culture, but rather by their deeds give the community an opportunity to judge.

B'nai B'rith Department.

בריתי היתה אתו, חיים והשלום.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE No. 4.

AT the meeting of the Executive Council on the 3d inst., Bro. Louis Seldner resigned the office of Grand Sopher, to which he had been elected by District Grand Lodge No. 4, at its annual session. Bro. Alexander L. Badt was appointed and finally prevailed upon to fill the position thus made vacant. While we regret that Bro. L. Seldner was compelled, in consequence of the pressure of other engagements, to resign an office which he would undoubtedly have filled with credit, we are rejoiced that the same is now occupied by one who has with such marked abilities performed the arduous duties of Grand Sopher during five consecutive years, and who has so ably contributed to introduce the present perfect system. We feel assured that Bro. Alex. Badt will apply himself with his accustomed diligence to the performance of the arduous duties, and thereby render himself worthy and deserving of the continued good opinion of the Brotherhood.

CONSTITUTION GRAND LODGE.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Executive Committee of the Constitution, Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., for the year ending January, 1870. Bro. Julius Bien, President of the Executive Committee, asks the indulgence of the Brotherhood for the delay caused in the appearance of this Report, the first emanating from the Executive Body since the adjournment of the Convention held in New York, in 1868.

In the explanatory address of Bro. Julius Bien the cause of the delay in the publication of the report (which should have seen the light of day just one year ago) is ascribed to the negligence of the Committee appointed by the Convention to engross the revised Ritual, as adopted thereby. The Committee consists of Dr. S. Waterman, Dr. E. M. Friedlein, and others. They were given three months to perform that labor, after which it was to be printed, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and by them promulgated as the Ritual of the Order.

The said Committee on Engrossment, however, instead of compiling a work within the prescribed time, in conformity with the views expressed and the basis laid down by the Convention, did, in the first place, not report until the time allowed for the promulgation of a revised Ritual had long expired; and, secondly, the work they did submit was in contravention to the instructions of the General Convention.

Bro. Julius Bien thereupon took it upon himself to carry out the resolutions of the Convention, by revising the Ritual, "in conformity," as he says, "with the laws passed on the subject;" and further, he adds, "that no interest has been neglected through it, and that information and advice have been promptly and efficiently given in numerous cases, for the promotion of peace and harmony." It seems to us that Bro. Julius Bien has entirely ignored the existence of an Executive Committee, of which he is Chairman *ex-officio*, as it does not appear in his address to the Brotherhood that the Ritual, as reported by the Committee, was ever submitted by him to his six colleagues, who may or may not have approved of the work of the Committee. But, even admitting that the President, without consultation or advice of the Executive Committee, had the right to adopt or reject the work of a Committee, we would ask who delegated to *him* the authority of preparing a new or revised Ritual, and to promulgate the same as the Ritual of the Order?

If the time for the preparation and promulgation of a Ritual, as designed by the General Convention, had expired without the work having been accomplished, or if the Committee on Ritual reported a work that the *Executive Committee* would not adopt, because the instructions of the Convention were not faithfully carried out, then it would have become the duty of the President of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge to communicate such facts, as he now transmits them, to the Brotherhood, and ascertain the voice of public opinion of the I. O. B. B. in reference to such an important matter; particularly so when, in another portion of his report, such great stress is laid upon "the new order of things—the changed position and relation of Districts, from a *subordinate* to an *independent* and co-ordinate one." Now we would ask the President of the Executive Committee, Bro. Julius Bien, whether, since the organization of the Order, any Grand Saar has committed an act so presumptuous as the one referred to? and if it had been done by Brothers Peixotto or Joseph Abraham, what a cry of "unwarranted assumption of power" would have been heard from all directions, but principally from the leading members of District No. 1, to wit: Brothers Bien, Franklin, Waterman, Frank, Rosendale, and others. We are positive that a general convention would at once have been convened under the guidance and direction of the above Brethren to impeach either of the above gentlemen had they assumed a power like Bro. Julius Bien—President of the Executive Committee did—a power, which we reiterate, is not given him by the Constitution. In fact, this latter instrument limits the powers of the Executive Committee of the Const. Gr. L. to an extent, that a second-rate penman could easily fulfill all its powers and duties in the time limited by the Constitution. Instead, as before remarked, Bro. Julius Bien (if he thought an immediate necessity existed for a Revised Ritual) addressing himself to that co-ordinate power to the District Grand Lodges and explaining why the Ritual adopted could not be promulgated, he took it upon himself to appear as a dictator, and, without any explanation on his part, transmitted to the District Grand Lodge his Ritual (as he now himself acknowledges) and ordered it to be "promulgated as the Ritual of the Order." Bro. Bien will recollect that our District, over a year ago, sought information from him to the effect "whether the Ritual submitted for promulgation is the Ritual of the General Convention, and if so, requested a copy of the secret journal of the session wherein it was adopted." We can now understand the reason why no reply was vouchsafed us.

The comparative statement of the condition of the Order shows the gratifying results of the progress made by the Order for the last eighteen months.

July 1st, 1868, the number of District Grand Lodges were five; January 1st, 1870, the number of District Grand Lodges were six; July 1st, 1869, the number of Lodges were one hundred and eleven; January 1st, 1870, the number of Lodges were one hundred and thirty-two, with a membership of ten thousand three hundred and forty-three; and up to January 1st, 1871, the membership may safely be put down at twelve thousand. The benefits expended by the Order in eighteen months aggregated the handsome sum of $81,305.65. The total funds in the Order is $423,022.87, and compares favorably with the exhibits made by any kindred organizations. Many subjects of considerable interest, and from which considerable benefits to the Brotherhood at large may accrue, are properly suggested, and we shall only be too glad to lend our humble efforts in their behalf, and will bring them to the notice of the Brethren shortly, when we shall also review the opinions and decisions adduced by the Committee on Appeals.

BAL MASQUE.

The seventh annual "Bal Masque" of the Eureka Social Club took place at Platt's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 8th instant. The reputation of the Club—their ability to arrange such an affair with a degree of superior taste, might have reasonably led us to expect something quite *recherche* in the several essentials. Without any desire to flatter, we can truly say that the Club, on this occasion, "fairly outdid themselves." The good taste in the decorations and the blending of *all* flags, evinced that broad and liberal spirit which at once tended to make their guests feel as one. There was nothing, so far as the arrangements were concerned, that could possibly lead to the slightest unpleasantness; but, on the contrary, everything tended to make all feel at home. The concert music was well selected, and discoursed by Schmitt & Schlotte's band in an artistic manner, and the dancing enlivened by the choice selections of Ballenberg. The programme was well arranged. What with the gorgeous, yet tasty decorations—the evergreens—arches coated with gold and silver—the extensive *aviary*, improvised for the occasion, from which was heard the soft music from a hundred canaries, and the angels and fairies flitting hither and thither, one would almost believe he was in Paradise. The delusion was the stronger when one would see frisking around, baboons, monkeys, animals, from the giraffe to the cat; Mephistopheles—His Satanic Majesty (in various shapes); Eves by the score, and several Adams—and these and many more personified in a variety of costume—primitive, yet chaste. Happily the angels were many—the "serpents" few.

From among such a numerous throng of

Queens, Lords, Dukes, Emperors, Knights, Gypsies, and (not a few) Kings, it being simply impossible (through these columns) to give an adequate description, we will have to select those whom we had an opportunity of particularly noticing, as notable for their faithful personation of the assumed character. Mr. G. S. S. assumed the *gentleman* so well, that it was remarked by many warm friends—"Would that he were equally so perfect in his daily routine;" Miss A. T. P. "did" the *peasant* to the life; H. F——d, as the Indian Squaw with her papoose, sustained the character throughout; Young Newman, as the Blind Fiddler Boy, carried a miniature asylum, in the form of a *roofed* box, painted thereon "Orphan Asylum of the I. O. B. B.;" during intervals he played, and crowds surrounded him. With no mask, he was yet disguised; his carroty hair and reddened eyebrows deceived his best friends. Many imagined he was a poor boy from the street, got in to deceive every one. Without doubt it had the effect to cause many to reflect how vain are the pleasures to the *realities* of life. Quite a round amount was thrown into his asylum-box, and as many, after the unmasking, inquired what was done with the funds, we would say they were given to one of the Trustees of *the* Asylum. H. S——n, as a Nuremberg peasant, peddled toys in an original manner; Emil Marks personated "Eureka;" the character was excellently conceived. A body of Lebanon Shakers, in white dresses and huge straw-shakers, created considerable merriment. Mrs. J. G. L——y was a perfect "photographer." She made every subject sit quietly for their picture, and charged only double price. Miss F. Goldberg personated "Wacht am Rhein" to perfection, with sword and helmet in hand, standing guard over that which is so dear to the German heart—where thousands of lives have been sacrificed in order to save it for Germany. Here our heroine guarding it so nobly—but for a few hours can sleep soundly to-night—knowing it to be perfectly safe for *all time to come*. An orange peddler, personated by Mrs. C. C. K——, collected quite a snug amount in aid of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. Saul Lachman, as the *Chronicle* news-boy, did first rate, he cried so naturally, "'Yere's yer hextra Conical, with news of day hafter ter-morrow—alvays ahead vid der laytest bully-teens." If any one disputed with him, he always replied, "Yes, sir, always ahead,"—and none could deny that. C. C. Keene, as the one-armed (woman) organ-grinder, *was up to the handle*, and won the second prize. Miss L. L——n sustained *her* character—the "Huntress"—throughout, in a masterly manner. Miss F——a, representing France in chains, with the *relief* "honor" depicted upon all sides, was well done; those who have betrayed *her* should have been represented in thraldom, to have completed the allegory. The "Baboon," at least the chief of the monkeys, was nimbly sustained by Marks Wilzynsky, from Sacramento. Adolph Cohn peddled Ice Cream, and did all well but the s-creaming part—his voice was too high—toned. J. D'Arcy made an excellent Sir Walter Ralelgh. Mephistopheles and his grandmother distributed *cards*—well done by Edwin Rokensky and Miss L. S. T. Mr. Fostelle, from the Opera House, personated the Girl of the Period to perfection, but sent word to the Committee not to consider him in their prize deliberations. "Night" was brightly sustained by Miss A. G——, too bright for night—bright-looking enough to be taken for *Mourning*. Mr. I. N. Choynski—a Veteran Soldier—well sustained. Mr. W. Saalburg, of the "Hebrew Observer"—as "Robert Macaire"—considerably added to the fun of the evening. It is a difficult character to sustain, and many claimed he deserved a prize. Mr. P. Jacoby, of "The Hebrew" was perfectly *au fait* in the—"Harlequin,"—and during intervals carried Harlequin No. 2 on his shoulders and did many appropriate tricks. Miss J. S. (after being a spectator) donned a character, and passing through the motley group, told many secrets, to the bewilderment of many of her most intimate friends.

The Committee on prizes awarded the first prize to Master B. Newman—the blind boy, who was unmasked and deceived every one. The second to Emil Marks—as Eureka. The third to C. C. Keene—as organ-grinder. The ladies first prize, a diamond cluster ring, to Miss Francis Goldberg, for having watched the Rhine so faithfully. Mr. Louis Kaplan having been delegated by the Committee to present it, the young lady was escorted to the stage, whereupon he briefly referred to the fact that were Bismarck present he would unquestionably thank her that 'midst Kings, Emperors, warriors, troopers, etc., offering her every inducement—the joining in the mazy dance, the refreshment-table and all—she stood firm at the post of duty, allowing none to pass the Rhine. She bowed her acknowledgments and waved her sword, amidst deafening rounds of applause. Mr. Alexander Badt, after a few explanatory remarks, on behalf of the Committee, presented the prizes to the gentlemen. The Committee consisted of Dr. Murphy, G. Aaronson, Samuel Leszynsky, H. W. Hyman, and G. Jacobs.

The supper was excellent; after which dancing was resumed and continued until the wee hours of the morning. The entire affair passed off without the least occurrence to mar the enjoyment. Pecuniarily, it was a great success. There were some 400 spectators' tickets issued.

MONTEFIORE CLUB.—This Club, who derive their name from the great philanthropist, gave their second invitation social on Tuesday evening, 31st ult. The gathering was really a festive one, because those who were present showed that they came to enjoy themselves—that they knew how to do it, and did it accordingly. Etiquette and cordiality were so admirably commingled as to render the affair more than ordinarily pleasant.

By a happy combination of circumstances the floor was not at any time too crowded, and the lovers of dancing—and they were in the majority—had full sway to enjoy the exercise.

TEACHER.—We notice, among the recent appointments, that Miss Minna Levin has been assigned a position in the San Francisco Public School Department.

MR. DAVID A. SACHS, son of Alexander Sachs, of Louisville, Ky., was admitted to the bar of New York city, having passed first in his examination out of one hundred applicants. We congratulate the young gentleman and his family.

BIRTHS.

ROSENBACH, LOUIS—In San Barnadino, Jan. 10, a Son.
PINTO, ABRAHAM—In Sonora, Jan. 12, a Son.
KOPPEL, VICTOR—In this city, Jan. 12, a Daughter.
JACOBS, JOSEPH—In Snelling, Jan. 15, a Daughter.
FELDBUSH, LEVI—In Weaverville, Jan. 18, a Daughter.
GOLDNER, HERMAN—In Jackson, Jan. 19, a Son.
NEWMAN, JOSEPH—In Grass Valley, Jan. 19, a Daughter.
KALISKY, SAMUEL—In this city, Jan. 25, a Daughter.
FEIGE, HENRY J.—In this city, Jan. 30, a Son.
STAMPER, JULIUS—In this city, Jan. 30, a Daughter.
AHPEL, C.—In Sacramento, Jan. 30, a Daughter.
ADLER, LOUIS—In this city, Feb. 6, a Son.
GOLDBERG, PHILIP—In this city, Jan. 27, a Son.
ROSENTHAL, A.—In this city, Feb. 5, a Son.
ARNHEIM, ABRAM—In Carlin, Nev., Jan. 20, a Son.
URI, FELIX—In this city, Jan. 26, a Son.
STAMPER, JULIUS—In this city, Jan. 30, a Son.
BROWNSTONE, ISAAC—In this city, Feb. 9, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

HECHT, MARCUS, H. of San Francisco, to ALICE B. ARNOLD—In Baltimore, Jan. 19, by Rev. Joseph Lucht.
LEVY, RAPHAEL, to CHARLOTTE LARGAN—In this city, Jan. 22, by the Rev. H. Schwartz.
MARX, DAVID, to LENA HOUSTON—In this city, Jan. 22, by Rev. H. Schwartz.

DEATHS.

HAMBURGER, MAX—In Yreka, Jan. 13, aged 46 years, 8 months.
LOBREE, ESTHER—In Nortonville, Jan. 14, aged 6 months, Infant daughter of A. L. Lobree.
REINSTEIN, SAMUEL L.—of Prussia, in this city, Jan. 20, aged 26 years.
KATZENSTEIN, REINE—In Marysville, Jan. 23, aged 1 year and 6 months, Infant son of Eugene and Maria Katzenstein.
YEHL, ISAAC—In this city, Jan. 31, aged 3 years and 5 months, son of Abram, and Fanny Yehl.
TRIEST, FLORENCE—In this city Jan. 31, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B Trieste, aged 1 year, 10 months, 28 days.
GOLDNER, ISAAC—In Jackson, Amador County, Jan 22, infant son of Henry and R. Goldner, aged 14 days.

NUCLEUS HOUSE,
CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STREET.
D. STERN.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above named commodious and elegantly furnished House respectfully announces to the public that he has
REDUCED THE PRICE
Of Single as well as Suites of Rooms.
Families visiting the city will find at the Nucleus all the comforts of a home. Attached to the house is a Restaurant, kept on the European plan. Guests can be accommodated with meals at their rooms, if so desired.
jan13tf

DR. M. ROCKMAN, PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Office, No. 30 Kearny-street, bet. Market and Post.
Office hours, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M.
Residence, 234½ Sixth Street, bet. Mission and Howard.

The Members of the First Hebrew Ladies' Ben't Society,
" " " Chebra B'rith Shalom,
" " " Ohabath Zion, and
" " " Beth Abraham,
Will please take notice that I have been elected attending Physician for the above Societies, and will be found at my office at the hours above mentioned, or at private Residence.
jan13tf DR. M. ROCKMAN.

LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS and Jobbers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
306 California Street. jan13-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fast and magnificent Steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will leave BROADWAY WHARF, San Francisco, as follows on the following routes:

FOR SACRAMENTO.

YOSEMITE and CHRYSOPOLIS (alternating), at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Sacramento with morning trains, boats and stages for all points in California, Oregon and the Eastern States.

FOR STOCKTON.

JULIA and AMADOR (alternating,) at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Stockton with stages for Yosemite Valley, Big Trees, etc.

FOR VALLEJO AND NAPA.

ANTELOPE, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 3:30 P.M. Returning, leave Vallejo at 8:30 A. M.

FOR BENICIA AND SUISUN.

PAUL PRY, tri-weekly, viz: on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Suisun MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M., connecting both ways at MARTINEZ with stages for Pacheco, Clayton and Somerville.

RATES OF FARE:

To Sacramento and Stockton, cabin $1 50; deck	$1 00
To Benicia and Suisun	1 00
To Vallejo	1 00
To Napa	1 25

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE.

Reduction in Freights:

To Sacramento	$2 50 per ton
To Destination for interior points	2 00 per ton
To Knight's Landing	3 00 per ton
To Colusa	5 00 per ton
To Tehama	14 00 per ton
To Red Bluff	15 00 per ton
To Vallejo	1 00 per ton
To Napa	1 25 per ton
To Stockton	2 00 per ton
To Marysville	4 00 per ton

The tables of these boats are supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
To the TOURIST and the PLEASURE-SEEKER the above favorite routes offer superior inducements, avoiding the fatigue, heat and dust incident to Railroad travel, and enjoying a delightful sail on the inland waters of California.
B. M. HARSHORTNE, President.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1870. dec30

SAN QUENTIN FERRY,
For San Rafael from Ferry Wharf,
Davis Street, bet. Broadway and Vallejo.

On and after April 30, 1870, the favorite steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):
San Francisco, 9:30 a m; 1 p m; 4:30 p m.
San Quentin, 8 a m; 11:30 a m; 2:45 p m.
Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently constructed Railroad to San Rafael, and with stages for Olima, Tomales, Bolinas and Nicasia.
In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very much reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to
dec30 CHAS. MINTURN.

PETALUMA ROUTE AND SONOMA,
VIA LAKEVILLE.

Change of Hours.
Winter Arrangement—On and after Dec. 16th, leaving Vallejo-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepted), the steamer PETALUMA, Capt. Wm. Warner, at 8½ A. M., and the steamer CLINTON, Capt. C. M. Batter, at 2½ P. M. Connecting by the 8½ A. M. boat will stages for Bodega, Bloomfield, Duncan's Mills, Tomales Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Skaggs Springs, Anderson Valley, Novago, Albion and Big Rivers, Noyo, Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Long Valley, Clear Lake and Lakeport. Returning, leave Petaluma at 8 A. M. and 2½ P. M. dec30

DR. C. E. BLAKE, DENTIST, would announce to his former Patients and Hebrew friends, that having returned from the East, he has resumed the practice of his Profession. The superiority of his former operations are now surpassed; patients who now desire his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES will find his office and Laboratory complete in all the modern improvements in the Dental Art. A new style of Rolled Gold fillings are the most beautiful of any operation ever performed on teeth; in the Laboratory, Artificial Teeth mounted on PYROXYLINE PLATES please and give more satisfaction to patients now wearing them than any other material; their exquisite beauty, the great Ease and Comfort in which they are worn is perceptible at once; in no case have patients failed to approve or give their fullest indorsement for a plate made of PYROXYLINE.
Office No. 30 Kearny Street, San Francisco. [jan13-3m]

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND
AND 500,000 PEOPLE INDORSE
DR. HENLEY'S
CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN.—EVERY Family should have a bottle in the house. Relief to all Dyspeptics. A most pleasant Tonic and Appetiser.
The unprecedented success our Bitters have met with on this Coast, and the numerous calls for the same from the East, has induced us to open a house in Chicago, and thousands of bottles are sent daily to all parts of the States, and the
"CALIFORNIA IXL BITTERS,"
(Under which name they are sold there,) are rapidly growing in general favor, and supplanting in most cases all other tonics and beverages.
Success creates rivals, and some unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to sell an imitation article, put up similar enough in style and outer appearance, to deceive the unwary, and we caution consumers to examine the article before purchasing. The genuine has our trade mark blown on each bottle, and Dr. Henley's signature pasted across the top. Sold everywhere.
H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 518 Front St., San Francisco.
No. 7 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. jan27-6m

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS, No. 641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Barstow's Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets. dec30tf

EUGENE BOUCHER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 537 Sacramento Street, near Montgomery,
Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation. jan13-3m

PAVILION SKATING RINK, POWELL STREET.—Assemblies will be held during January and February, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and every morning at 10, and afternoon at 2½ (except Sunday.) dec30-1m

TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations.
HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS.,
dec30 Sole Agents, 224 Clay street.

REMOVAL.—POPE & TALBOT, LUMBER DEALERS, having moved their Office from Pier No. 12, Steuart street, to 318 California street, under California Insurance Company. Their Lumber Yard will in future be at the foot of Third st. dec30-1m

"THE JEWISH MESSENGER."
PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REV S. M. ISAACS & SONS.
A High Toned Newspaper, devoted to the Advancement and Enlightenment of Israelites!
The Serials which appear in this Newspaper have obtained great popularity, and have been published in book form. A story of Jewish Life, called "THE SENIOR STUDENT," is contained in the current numbers.
Subscription, $5,00 (currency) per year, payable in advance. Orders received by D. A. D'Ancona, authorized agent for San Francisco, at M. Weiss' Oriental Printing Office, 511 Sacramento street. dec30-3m

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District Grand Lodge, No. 4, I. O. B. B.

B'nai B'rith Hall, 105 Post Street.

GRAND OFFICERS:

Seixas Solomons	G. N. A.
Louis Schwartz	G. A.
B. Dennery	G. Y.
Louis Seldner	Grand Sopher.
M. Kalmuk	G. B. H.

OPHIR LODGE No. 21, I. O. B. B.
Meets every Wednesday evening.
Jos. Bien.....President.
Marcus Levy.....Secretary.

MODIN LODGE No. 42, I. O. B. B.
Meets every Tuesday evening.
S. Frohman.....President.
M. Waterman.....Secretary.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 48, I. O. B. B.
Meets every Thursday evening.
Alex. L. Badt.....President.
Jacob Liebes.....Secretary.

MONTEFIORE LODGE No. 51, I. O. B. B.
Meets every Sunday evening.
Michael Cohn.....President.
Julius Lindeman.....Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 127, I. O. B. B.
Druids' Hall, Sutter street.
Meets every Monday evening.
Henry Landsberg.....President.
Harry M. Heineman....Secretary.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 129, I. O. B. B.
Meets every Wednesday evening.
A. Summerfield.....Presidemt.
E. Abrahamson.....Secretary.

HALL COMMITTEE.
Dr. Bloch, Ch. Dahlman,
A. Summerfield, A. Abramson.

Congregation "Sherith Israel."

Corner of Post and Taylor streets.

Dr. A. J. MESSING, Rabbi.
C. Meyer.....President.
F. Toplitz.....Vice-President.
Isaiah Cohn.....Secretary.
J. Funkenstein.....Treasurer.
A. L. Badt, M. Davidson, S. J. Simon, H. Myers, } Trustees.
L. Ries.....Collector.

Temple "Emanu-El."

Sutter street, Northwest, above Stockton.

Rev. Dr. ELKAN COHN, Rabbi.
Rev. A. WEISLER, Reader.
A. Hollub.....President.
S. Lipman.....Vice President
E. Wertheimer.....Treasurer.
Seixas Solomons.....Secretary.
Trustees:—L. Sachs, Isaac F. Bloch, Jacob Greenebaum, Abraham Seligman, Moses Selig, S. Sweet, L. Dinkelspiel. A. L. Wangenheim. Collector, M. Steppacher.

Congregation "Ohabai Shalom."

Mason street, bet. Geary and Post]

Rev. J. Frankel.
S. Hahn.....President.
H. Greenberg.....Vice President.
M. Waterman.....Secretary.
J. Baum.....Treasurer.
S. Koshland, L. Kline, L. Lengfeld, S. Heller, L. Lasar, } Trustees.
C. Greenberg.....Collector.

BANKS & BANKERS,

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... .....$5,000,000

D. O. Mills.....President.
W. C. Ralston,.....Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.

dec30-1m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.—BANKERS—

No. 412 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Payable in Gold or Currency, on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

— ALSO: —

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

J. & W. Seligman,.....New York
Seligman, Hellman & Co.,.....New Orleans
Seligman Brothers,.....London
Seligman Frères et Cie,.....Paris
Seligman & Stettheimer.....Frankfort A.-M.
Gebruder Meyer.....Berlin.

dec30-6m

CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry L. Davis,.....President.
D. W. C. Thomson,.....Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies, Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on call and any fixed time, with interest from six to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for Depositors, without charge, and in any part of the Pacific and Eastern States at cost.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers for sale on New York, available in any part of the United States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China, etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise, Produce, and other good collaterals.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barroilhet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, Tyler Curtis. dec30-tf

STOCK BROKERS,

A. H. LISSAK, JR., STOCK AND MONEY BROKER,

446 California Street. Legal Tenders, U. S. Bonds, Etc., Bought and Sold at market rates. dec30

B. L. SCHMITT, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Legal Tender Notes, Silver, Etc., 437 California St. dec30 1m

S. S. COHN. A. H. FRANK.

COHN & FRANK, EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 418 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California.

Highest prices paid for Legal Tenders, Bonds, and all kinds of Foreign Coin. jan27-3m

YOUNG & PAXSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 424 Montgomery Street.

The Real Estate business, in all its branches, promptly attended to. Sales and purchases negotiated. [jan27-6m

STATIONERS, ETC,

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,

327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento.

Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. jan13tf

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.

I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND Dealer in

OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc.,
146 Second Street, S. F. jan13tf

A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS DEALER.

No. 34 Kearny Street, near Post.
The latest publications always on hand. jan13-3m

FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF STATIONERY,

Blank Books, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Paper; Paper Bags; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers; Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.

BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES.

N.E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.
New York Office, 432 Broome Street. dec30

INSURANCE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

[FIRE.]

SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1830. CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.
S. S. COE, SECRETARY.
JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT,
440 California Street, San Francisco.
jan13-3m

FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 65

TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.
T. LAWTON, Vice President.
jan13tf CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Merchants' Exchange Building.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000

John H. Redington,.....President.
Geo. H. Howard.....Vice-President.
Charles R. Story.....Secretary.
N. B. Eddy,.....Marine Secretary.
H. H. Bigelow.....General Manager.
J. E. Bigelow.....Special Agent.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. H. Howard, H. F. Teschmacher, C. S. Hobbs, D. Conrad, G. S. Johnson, John H. Redington, J. M. Milliken, A. W. Bowman, Charles Clayton, H. N. Tilden, Geo. S. Mann, Cyrus Wilson, H. P. Livermore, Jos. Galloway, W. T. Garratt, Jos. P. Hale, Chas. R. Story.

dec30

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE,—No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
California Street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS.....$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COMPANY offer indemnity to the public, on all insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, or the perils of navigation.

Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermot .....President.
John H Wise.....Vice-President.
G. H. Bigelow, General Agent.
T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.

dec30-1m

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS,.....$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 14 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, California Street.

George C. Boardman..Manager,
Henry Carlton.....Agent; } San Francisco

dec30-3m

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSETS EXCEED.....$1,000,000 GOLD.

Office, 416 and 418 California Street.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary. jan27-6m

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

DR. A. D. ELLIS, Special Agent, corner Front and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon. jan27-6m

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool. No. 7 Cornhill, London.
45 William Street, New York.

INVESTED FUNDS.....$18,400,000
YEARLY REVENUE.....1,800,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, over 2,000,000

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
No. 412 Montgomery Street,
jan27-6m San Francisco, Cal.

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A.

WASSERMAN & CO., 425 Sacramento street.
The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and Hides. dec30t.

THE EYE! THE EAR!!—D. E.

DUDLEY, Surgeon, Occulist and Aurist, has removed to his new rooms, 24 Post street, between Montgomery and Kearny. dec30

INSURANCE,

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Occidental Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital **$300,000**, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

☞ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. ROTHSCHILD, *Sec'y.* A. G. STILES, *Pres.*

Occidental Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Donohoe.....of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
Jacob Schelle.....Schelle Bros
Ira P. Rankin.....Goddard & Co
John Sime.....John Sime & Co
M. B. Carpenter.....Merchant
Jacob Greenebaum.....Merchant
J. Y. Hallock.....Late of J. Y. Hallock & Co
A. G. Stiles.....Pres't Occidental Ins. Co
Benj. Brewster.....Jennings & Brewster
J. Baum.....J. Baum & Co
Isaac Hecht.....Hecht Bros & Co
Joseph Seller.....Goldstein, Seller & Co
John N. Risdon.....Coffee & Risdon
J. H. Baird.....Merchant
Michal Reese.....Real Estate
Henry Greenberg.....Real Estate
N. Van Bergen.....John Van Bergen & Co
J. P. Newmark.....Merchant
J. W. Brittan.....J. W. Brittan & Co
Chr. Christiansen.....Auger, Christiansen & Co
Thomas J. Haynes.....Real Estate
Martin Sachs.....L. & M. Sachs & Co
L. Kline.....Late of Kline & Co
A. Goldsmith.....Goldsmith Bros
James Thomas Boyd.....Attorney-at-Law
A. D. Moore.....Moore Bros
W. W. Dodge.....W. W. Dodge & Co
A. J. Bowie.....Physician
S. Silerberg.....E. N. Fish & Co
Chas. Kohler.....Kohler & Frohling
J. J. Williams.....Attorney-at-Law
C. H. Sherman.....Merchant

dec30-3m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ETC.

GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,

Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor.

☞Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec30tf

W. C. P. WHITING. JOS. NAPHTALY. PAUL NEUMANN.

WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,

—No. 430 California street, [over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec30tf

H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay Streets,
Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.

Deutscher Advokat.

jan13tf

JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,

San Francisco.—No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. jan13-3m

R. R. PROVINES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Northwest corner of Washington and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. jan27-6m

JARBOE, HARRISON & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

19 Express Building, Northeast corner Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco. jan27-6m

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY,

Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.

Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in this market—not surpassed by any establishment throughout the United States.

We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our goods to be as represented.

PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s and Rodger Smith & Co.'s Plated Ware constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices. dec30tf

ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
Importer of

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of every description, and Silver ware.

No. 133 Kearny St., [new side] bet. Sutter and Post, San Francisco.

Watches carefully repaired. jan27tf

CLEAR LAKE STAGE

Leaves Lakeport Mon- days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M. Returning, leaves CALISTOGA Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

dec30 CHARLES McGREER, Proprietor.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

J. M. COHEN. N. BOUKOFSKI.

J. M. COHN AND COMPANY,

Importers and Dealers in

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Nos. 327 and 329 Front Street, corner of Clay [up stairs]
San Francisco. dec30-3m

C. H. MEYER. L. C. MEYER. M. C. MEYER.

C. H. MEYER & BROS.

Importers and Jobbers of

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS,

28 & 30 Sansome Street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.
jan13-tf

A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.

No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

P. BERWIN, San Francisco. M. BERWIN, New York.

P. BERWIN & BROTHER, IMPORTERS OF HATS AND CAPS,

No. 105 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. jan27-6m

M. HELLER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Nos. 112 and 114 Sansome Street.

JONAS HELLER, New York.
MOSES HELLER, } San Francisco.
MARTIN HELLER, } jan27

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING,

THE WHITE HOUSE.—J. W.

DAVIDSON & CO., corner Post and Kearny streets, have reopened their New, Large and Elegant Dry Goods Store with the fullest assortment of

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,

Merinoes, Linens, Hdkfs, Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions. dec30

TAAFFE & CO., 9 MONTGOMERY

STREET, the ENSUING MONTH, their immense stock of DRY GOODS at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞Call and examine their assortment and prices before purchasing elsewhere. dec30tf

ROSENBLATT'S PALACE OF FASHION,

123 and 125 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel.

CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS;
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks;
Silk Walking-Dresses;
Lace Collars, Barbes Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Fancy Goods in all varieties. All of which are being offered at an Immense Reduction. dec30tf

Will shortly remove to White House Building, 105 Kearny Street.

REWARD.—$500 WILL BE PAID

to any Man or Boy who cannot be fitted to a suit of CLOTHES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

At JOS. FIGEL'S, 211 Montgomery street, Russ Block, opposite Platt's Hall. dec30tf

TOKLAS, HAHN & BROWN, MANUFACTURERS of CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 24 and 26 Sansome Street, between Bush and Sutter.

TOKLAS, HAHN & Co., 39 Warren Street, N. Y.
jan27-6m

REDEMPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City and County of San Francisco, of the issue named below, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the office of the City and County Treasury, City Hall, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock, noon, of

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1871.

The following amounts will be applied to the redemption of Bonds, viz:

Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1855.....$40,000
Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1858.....50,000
Seven per cent. Bonds, issue of 1863-4.....50,000
San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Bonds.....25,000
Judgment Bonds of 1867.....15,000
School Bonds of 1870.....15,000
School Bonds of 1866-7.....15,000

$210,500

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds for payment in United States gold coin, less coupons due. Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin or certified checks; and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within five days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted. No proposals above par will be entertained. Communications to be endorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 18—."

By order of the Commissioner.

OTTO KLOPPENBURG,
jan27-2t Treasurer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Bush Street, near Battery.
JOHN B. LUTHER,.....AUCTIONEER.

SALE DAYS:

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., per Catalogue.

THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sales of English, French, and American Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, etc., etc. dec30-tf

J. K. BASSFORD, APOTHECARY,

Corner Post and Mason streets.
Family Medicines on hand. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. jan13-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO OUR PATRONS.

☞ Owing to the increasing demand upon our Advertising pages, and believing in the impolicy of permitting such to encroach upon the twenty-four columns devoted to reading matter, we are constrained to REDUCE PROPORTIONATELY the space occupied by each advertisement. It is hoped that this will cause no dissatisfaction. PROPRIETORS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO VEREIN.

☞ PRELIMINARY NOTICE—The Eleventh Annual Masquerade Ball will take place at the Hall of the Verein on THURSDAY, February 16th, 1871.
jan13-1m

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, January 6th, 1871.

☞ PARTIES DESIGNING CHANGES IN SUBDIVISIONS of Real Estate for the Fiscal Year 1871-72, will call at this office, with their Deeds, on or before the FIFTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1871.

LEVI ROSENER,
City and County Assessor.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—1871-2.

ALL PERSONS, CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, Companies, or Firms, in the City and County of San Francisco, are requested, either in person or by their proper representatives, to deliver, at the Assessor's Office, No. 22, City Hall, in the said city and county, before the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, a statement, under oath, of all Property, both Personal and Real, owned or claimed by him or them—or which is in his or their possession, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for or for the benefit of him or them.—Statutes 1862, page 57. Penalties, Statutes 1862, page 256.
feb10-3t LEVI ROSENER, Assessor.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

THE TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY HOUSE, 734 POST Street, north side, bet. Jones and Leavenworth streets, Has twelve Rooms, (exclusive of Bath-room and Laundry) with all the modern improvements. Location and view not surpassed. To a responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. If rented, it will be withdrawn from sale. feb10-2t*

JACOB LEVY, 214 SANSOME STREET, Has the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he has re-opened his establishment, after having it thoroughly renovated, and will endeavor, as heretofore, to afford all the essentials so necessary in a well regulated establishment.
He will be pleased to see ALL his old customers, and promises to leave nothing undone to promote their comfort. feb10tf

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, Cordials, and Genuine Havana Cigars, at the old stand, the "IDENTICAL," south-east corner Sacramento and Battery streets.
BEN. SIMMONS, Manager.

Established in 1854, by Harry I. ISAACS, deceased, and the business carried on by the widow, Mrs. Isaacs. For the patronage heretofore bestowed the undersigned beg to thank their friends, and they would invite a continuance thereof during the future.
Families supplied at wholesale prices.
COSHER Wines, Vinegar, etc., for Pesach.
All orders duly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free of cost.
MRS. H. I. ISAACS, Proprietress.
feb10-3m BEN. SIMMONS, Business Manager.

L. DINKELSPIEL & CO., IMPORTERS of
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
Southwest corner California and Battery Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.
DINKELSPIEL, ROTHFELD & Co., 72 Thomas st., New York.
feb10tf

WEIL & LEVY, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS, 113 Battery Street.
Keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment and varieties of all Goods in their line. feb10tf

WEIL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
213 Jackson Street.
All orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
feb10tf

H. FRIEDLANDER, 96 and 98 Grand Street, N. Y. B. TRIEST, San Francisco.
TRIEST & FRIEDLANDER, IMPORTERS of HATS, 117 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. Orders promptly executed.
☞ Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe10-3m

DEUTSCH'S SALOON & RESTAURANT, 168 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.
Genuine Mocha Coffee, etc.; Superior German and American Pastry, and Excellent Lunch.
German Rolls; White and Brown (or Rye) Bread, fresh twice a-day. Fresh Oysters in every style.
feb10-3m M. DEUTSCH & Co., Proprietors.

PARISIAN, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, ALBUMS, FANCY STATIONERY, Etc, Etc.
MARTIN L. HAAS,
No. 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.
☞ Those in want of any article in the above line, will find it greatly to their advantage by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb10-3m

H. KOZMINSKY. C. KOZMINSKY.
KOZMINSKY & BRO., IMPORTERS of Havana Cigars and Tobacco, 322 Sansome Street, San Francisco. fe10-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Made to the Insurance Commissionor for the Calendar Year ending December 51, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK		$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends,		777,266 63
ASSETS.		
Loans on First Mortgages		$553,914 70
Estimated Value Lands Mortgaged,	$1,126,800	
Estimated Value of Buildings on same	555,600	
Value of Mortgaged Premises	$1,685,4 0	
Buildings on Premises Insured for	308,650	
Loans on Collateral		543.311 46
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$879,770	
Cash on hand and in Bank, in New York, Liverpool and China		179,050 67
Balance in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums uncollected and interest accrued		94,315 09
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets		30,474 72
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company		229,200 00
Real Estate owned by the Company		147,000 00
Total Assets (Gold)		$1,771,266 63
LIABILITIES.		
Losses in process of adjustment		$50,121 00
INCOME.		
Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations		$758,554 49
Premiums received for Marine Risks, less Re-Insurances and Cancellations		374,413 86
Interest received from all sources		164,308 44
Amount received from Rents		8.455 66
		$1,350,732 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Fire Losses		$408,970 20
Amount paid for Marine Losses		298,606 48
Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Employees		64,407 66
Paid for Commissions to Agents		129,009 36
State and Federal Taxes		37,947 04
Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Expenses, and all other payments		131,874 28
Dividends paid Stockholders		160,000 00
		$1,230,815 02
Net amount Fire Risks written during the year		$71,083,860
Net amount Marine Risks written during the year		41,537,056
Amount Fire Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870		$62,376,066
Amount Marine Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870		2,819,842

NOTE.—All the foregoing is estimated on Gold basis.
J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. feb10-3m

EUKREA! EUREKA!

THE MOST COMPLETE COOKING APPARATUS NOW in use is the
EUREKA RANGE.
Possesses all the latest and best improvements. For sale by LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
fe10-3m 112 and 114 Battery Street, San Francisco.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO Families, can be accommodated with First-class Board and Rooms, on very moderate terms.
For particulars, inquire of
MRS. NEWMAN, No. 23 Stockton Street,
fe10-3m bet. Market and O'Farrell Streets.

PETER ANDERSON. SAM'L IRVING.
ANDERSON & IRVING, DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 141 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. feb10ft

PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY WAREHOUSE.
Warehouse—No. 115 Battery Street,
feb10tf LEOPOLD CAHN, Manager.

J. H. D. FELDBUSH. F. M. L. PETERS.
FELDBUSH & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Wholesale Store, 306 and 308 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Commercial. Retail Store, 287 Montgomery Street, in Russ House Block, San Francisco.
feb10tf

HELBING & STRAUS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and Chinaware, Cutlery, Lamps, Silver-Plated and Britania Ware, Looking Glasses, etc., 102 and 104 Battery Street, cor. of Pine, San Francisco. Complete assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Oil always on hand. fe10-6m

L. JAFFE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Coal; office, No. 126 Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

C. C. KEENE, MANUFACTURR OF ACCORDIANS AND FLUTINAS, 105 Montgomery Street. First Premium.—Instruments sold and Repaired. Roman Violin Strings of the best quality.
Teacher of the Accordian. feb10

BRAVERMAN & LEVY, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE,
119 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths. feb10-3m

F. REICHLING. J. M. SHOTWELL.
REICHLING & SHOTWELL, BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and Dealers in Legal Tender Notes, Uncurrent Coin, Silver, etc.
Office, Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery and Assay Office, 334 Montgomery Street, near California. feb10-6m

W. C. WALDEN, (Agent,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner Dupont and Bush Streets, San Francisco.
Prescriptions made up in the best manner. Toilet articles of every description rates. feb10-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

243 & 295
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BERNARD GATTEL, GENERAL AGENT.
S. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DIRECTORS—L. E. Amsinck, H. R. Baltzer, I. Bernheimer, Ernst Bredt, Elie Charlier, C. Godfrey Gunther, J. H. Hardt, Max Heidelbach, Julius Hess, Louis Jay Frederick Kapp, Johannes Lienau, Eduard Luckemeyer, Herman Marcuse, Charles Luling, Max Schaffer, Herman Rose, Frekerick Schwendler, Joseph Seligman, L. J. Stiastny, Charles F. Tag, Gustav Theisen, Edward von der Heydt, Louis A. von Hoffman, D. Wallerstein, Otto Wesendonck, Hugo Wesendonck, Bernhard Westermann, John Westfall.
HUGO WESENDONCK, President.
FRED'K SCHWENDLER, Vice-President.
CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.
CHAS. BERNACHI, M. D., Medical Examiner.
BOWDOIN, LAROCOUE, BARLOW & MCFARLAND, Attorneys and Counsel.
BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent,
Southwest corner California and Montgomery sts.
feb10tf

E. SICHEL, DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Pantheon Saloon, 321 California Street, and corner Bush and Battery Streets.
Cigars by the Box or Thousand, at Jobbing Rates.
feb10

A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS of fine Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc., S. E. cor. Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 162 Water Street, New York.
fe10-1y

STEAMSHIP LINES,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class..$50

Leave wharf Corner First and Brannan Streets, punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d and 18th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday then on Saturday preceding), PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from ASPINWALL to NEW YORK.
February 18—MONTANA, connecting with the OCEAN QUEEN.
All Steamers touch at Acapulco. Steamers of the 18th touch at Manzanillo.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest and Havre.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Negasakai.
March 1.—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Freeman.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner First and Brannan streets.
dec30 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Steamships of the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Leaving San Francisco at 4 o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO.
Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PACIFIC,

FOR EUREKA, TRINIDAD, CRESCENT CITY, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER,
Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the 20th of each month, the Steamer will extend her trip to Coos Bay and Umpqua River. Sailing Days—5th and 20th.
FOR PORTLAND.—Sailing Days, Feb. 10th, 20th, 28th.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,
dec30 No. 217 Sansome street.

FOR PORTLAND.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's Steamship
Will leave Folsom-street Wharf, for the above port on February 20, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
dec30 HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents.

NEW ROUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland Ferry.

Reduction of Fare.

On the First of December, 1870, the Fare between San Francisco and San Jose will be reduced to

TWO DOLLARS!

TWO TRAINS DAILY, as follows:

Leave San Francisco..... 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave at San Jose.....12 M. and 5:35 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave San Jose.....7:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco.....9:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS for Saturdays and Sundays to San Jose and return, THREE DOLLARS.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
dec30

STEAMSHIP LINES,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, Dec. 5, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger, Sundays excepted.	Mixed*
	Leave	Leave	Leave
San Francisco	8.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland	8.30 A.M.	4.30 P.M.	
San Jose	7.45 P.M.	4.35 P.M.	
Stockton	12.02 P.M.	7.53 P.M.	
	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
Sacramento	1.50 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.40 A.M.
	Leave		Leave
Sacramento	2.10 P.M.		9.00 A.M.
	Arrive		Arrive
Marysville	4.00 P.M.		1.15 P.M.
Chico	6.45 P.M.		5.20 P.M.
	Leave		Leave
Colfax	5.00 P.M.		4.00 P.M.
Reno	1.15 A.M.		5.45 A.M.
Winnemucca	9.10 A.M.		10.15 P.M.
Battle Moun'n	12.00 M.		3.10 A.M.
Carlin	3.00 P.M.		10.40 A.M.
Elko	4.40 P.M.		12.30 P.M.
Kelton	6.10 A.M.		7.45 A.M.
	Arrive		Arrive
Ogden	8.00 A.M.		5.00 A.M.

*Daily East of Sacramento.

WESTWARD.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger, Sundays excepted.	Mixed*
	Leave		Leave
Ogden	5.45 P.M.		5.00 P.M.
Kelton	10.35 P.M.		1.30 A.M.
Elko	8.45 A.M.		7.15 P.M.
Carlin	10.15 A.M.		9.45 P.M.
Battle Moun'n	1.25 P.M.		3.10 A.M.
Winnemucca	4.05 P.M.		9.00 A.M.
Reno	1.00 A.M.		11.30 A.M.
Colfax	8.45 A.M.		12.50 P.M.
Chico	6.55 A.M.		10.30 A.M.
Marysville	9.10 A.M.		2.30 P.M.
	Arrive		Arrive
Sacramento	11.25 A.M.		6.30 P.M.
	Leave	Leave	Leave
Sacramento	11.45 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.30 P.M.
Stockton	1.40 P.M.	8.38 A.M.	
	Arrive	Arrive	
San Jose	5.35 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	
Oakland	5.15 P.M.	11.58 P.M.	
San Francisco	6.00 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	9.30 A.M.

Through Tickets to all Principal Cities in Europe for sale at the Company's Offices.

P.M.	A.M.	LOCAL TRAINS.	A.M.	P.M.
3.00	9.00	Leave..SAN FRANCISCO..Arrive	9.40	7.30
3.00	9.20	..... OAKLAND	9.18	7.05
4.40	11.05	..... NILES	8.15	5.35
5.35	12.00	Arrive....SAN JOSE....Leave	7.45	4.35

From SAN FRANCISCO,	From OAKLAND.	From BROOKLYN.
B 6:50 A M	B 5.40 A M	B 5:30 A M
D 8:00 A M	B 6:55 A M	B 6:45 A M
9:00 A M	8:00 A M	7:50 A M
D 10:00 A M	9:00 A M	
11:00 A M	10:00 A M	9:50 P M
D 12:00 M	11:00 A M	
2:00 P M	12-00 M	11:50 A M
D 3:00 P M	2:00 P M	
4:00 P M	3:00 P M	2:50 P M
5:15 P M	4:00 P M	
6:45 P M	5:20 P M	5:10 P M
B 11:30 P M	6:55 P M	6:45 P M

From SAN FRANCISCO.	From ALAMEDA.	From HAYWARDS.
B 7:20 A M	B 5:25 A M	B 4:30 A M
E 9:00 A M	B 7:36 A M	B 7:00 A M
BC 9:30 A M	E 9:06 A M	E 8:30 A M
EC 11:30 A M	B 9:36 A M	B 9:00 A M
1:30 P M	E 11:36 A M	E 11:00 A M
4:30 P M	1:35 P M	
6:00 P M	4:35 P M	3:55 P M
	E 6:05 P M	

B Sundays excepted. E Sundays only.
D To Oakland only. C To Fruit Vale only
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
dec30

San Francisco & San Jose Railroad.

The Winter Arrangement of the above Road commencing on Friday, Dec. 9th, 1870, at 8 o'clock, A. M., is announced as follows;

TRAINS SOUTH—ON WEEK DAYS

Will leave San Francisco.	Arrive at San Jose.	Will leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8.10 a m	10.35 a m	10.40 a m	11.50 a m
†3.30 p m	5.55 p m	6.00 p m	7.05 p m
5.00 p m	7.20 p m	.....	.....
ON SUNDAYS.			
8.30 a m	10.55 a m	11.00 a m	12.10 p m
9.50 a m	12.10 p m	.....	.....
3.50 p m	6.10 p m	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH—ON WEEK DAYS.

Will leave Gilroy.	Arrive at San Jose.	Will leave San Jose.	Arrive San Francisco.
.....	.....	*6.50 a m	3.50 a m
8.40 a m	7.50 a m	7.50 a m	10.10 a m
1.45 p m	2.50 p m	3.00 p m	5.30 p m
ON SUNDAYS.			
.....	.....	8.10 a m	10.30 a m
1.45 p m	2.50 p m	2.55 a m	5.30 a m
.....	.....	6.30 p m	8.50 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS—Leave Gilroy at 5 A M and San Francisco at 5.30 A M.

* Stops at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno, and San Miguel only, and only for first class fares.
* On Monday mornings will leave San Jose at 6.30, stopping at all Way Stations, and passing Santa Clara at 6:40; Mountain View, 7.02; Mayfield, 7.13; Menlo Park, 7.20; Redwood City, 7.30; Belmont, 7.38; San Mateo, 7.50; Millbrae, 8.00; San Bruno, 8.10; Twelve-Mile Farm, 8.15, San Miguel, 8.30.
† On Saturdays only this train will leave San Francisco at 2.30, arriving at Gilroy at 6.05
RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
dec30 General Superintendent.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

The Steamer Princess will leave Saucelito at 8 and 11 A M and 5 P M, and Meiggs' Wharf at 10 A M and 5:45 P M. On Saturday an extra trip from Saucelito at 6:30 P M. On Monday, from Meiggs' Wharf, at 7 A M.
SUNDAY TIME—Meiggs' Wharf, 10 A M, 12 M, and 2 and 4 P M; Saucelito, 11 A M, 1, 2, and 5 P M.
FARE—Twenty-five Cents.
C. H. HARRISON, Superintendent.